The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,554 —New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on the 7th June 1870, at noon.

	June		June.
Leave Bombay	7	Leave Pondicherry	17
„ Carwar	9	„ Madras	20
„ Narrakal	11	„ Coconada	22
„ Tuticorin	12	„ Vizagapatam	23
„ Colombo	13	„ Bimlipatam	23
„ Galle	14	„ Gopalpore	24
„ Negapatam	16	„ False Point	25
		Arrive Calcutta	26

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

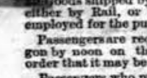
The Steam-ship MARTABAN, 815 Tons, 120 H. P., will be despatched on the 4th June 1870, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Wednesday, the 1st June, at 7 A.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DECCAN, (3,128 tons, and 600 H. P.) Captain D. Rennoldson, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo [illegible] Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

[illegible]go can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, [illegible] Havre, Liverpool, or London.

[illegible] Cargo [illegible] received on board after sunset on 30th instant.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 10 A.M. on Tuesday the 31st instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

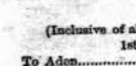
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 29th May 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)



THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without Food)
To Aden	£23	£15	£4
Suez	38	22	8
Port Said	40	24	9
Messina	48	33	12
Naples	50	35	13
Leghorn	53	36	15
Genoa	53	36	15

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first-class S. S. "EGITTO," 1,800 tons, affording excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay about the end of MAY.

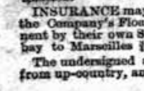
For Prospectuses of this new Steamer line, as also for rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (Without food)
To Aden	£25	£15	£5
„ Suez	£40	£22-10	£8
„ Port Said	£42	£24	£9
„ Marseilles	£56	£36	£14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship AFRIQUE, 3,500 tons, Captain Rolland, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 5th June next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 26th May 1870.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. PETERSBURG, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send for delivery of their goods without delay, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned, without any further intimation being given.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents s.s. Petersburg.

Bombay, 27th May 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

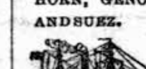
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports and to Liverpool direct.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £55; 2nd class £35 ......
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. ......
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN addition to the Monthly Line of Steamers between BOMBAY and TRIESTE, the Company have resolved upon establishing a transhipment service at Port Said for goods shipped for Trieste by steamers sailing under any flag whatever from the JAPANESE, CHINESE, and INDIAN Ports to MEDITERRANEAN or BRITISH Ports via Suez Canal.

Merchants and Shippers, who avail themselves of this mode of conveyance, are respectfully requested to address such goods to the Austrian Lloyd's Agency at Port Said, which will care for their transhipment upon and forwarding by the Company's weekly steamers, running between that port and Trieste, via ALEXANDRIA, charging the following rates of freight:—

Cotton, Wool, Skins, Tea .... 24 shillings per ton of 40 Eng. c. ft.
Indigo, Silk .... 60 „ „ 20 cwt.
Gum, Incense, Coffee, Pepper
Oil-Seeds, Ginger, Rice, Oils, &c. 40 „ „ 20 cwt.

inclusive of transhipment-expences, as also of eventual charges for disembarkment, storing, and re-embarkment. On these rates a reduction of 8s. per ton of 20 cwt. is allowed when goods are received and embarked at Port Said by any other medium than that of the Lloyd's Agency.

The Company undertake, at Merchant's request, the Insurance against Sea risks at the following premium per cent Lst.

From Port Said to Trieste 8 shillings from 1st of April to 30th Sep.
10 „ 1st of Oct. to 31st Mar.

Goods for Odessa and ports of the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, touched at by the Company's steamers, will also be received and forwarded at the above rates of freight.

Trieste, 15th February 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
½ „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
½ „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

BRITISH INDIAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited), IN CONNECTION WITH THE ANGLO-MEDITERRANEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED; THE FALMOUTH, GIBRALTAR AND MALTA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED; AND THE MARSEILLES, ALGIERS AND MALTA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

On and after the 1st June the CHARGES by this route from India to the Continent of Europe will be the same as the present land line rates.

On the completion of the Falmouth, Gibraltar and Malta Cable, which may be expected daily, this reduction will also extend to Messages to the United Kingdom.—By order,

GEO. B. STACEY, General Superintendent, Bombay.

MERCHANTS' TRADING COMPANY Limited.—CONSIGNEES of GOODS per s. s. BRAZILIAN, Green, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off BOATS for their CARGO within 48 hours, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Green will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Steamer's deck.

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents for Captain Green and Owners s. s. Brazilian.

Bombay, 30th May 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a RECEIPT of a SHARE No. 1631 of the Bombay Reclamation Company, in the name of JOSEPH SAMUEL, have either been mislaid or lost. If any one brings the same to the New Bank of Bombay he will be rewarded. But if any one mortgages or purchases the same he will do so at his risk.

BOMANJEE DOSABHOY & Co.

SALE BY AUCTION.

On MONDAY, the 6th proximo, Messrs BOMANJEE DOSABHOY & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in Meadow Street, Fort, the handsome HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, and CROCKERY WARES, the property of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe, of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

BOMANJEE DOSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 31st May 1870.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, from the 16th June next, BUNGALOW No. 1 A, Bellasis Road, Byculla, now in the occupation of Dr. Browne. For particulars apply to Mr. J. FLYNN, next Compound.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. The present occupant will vacate on the 31st May. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

TO LET, from 1st proximo, the PREMISES now occupied by Messrs. Scott, McClelland & Co., on the first Floor of Block No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, suitable for Offices. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.
21st May 1870.

OFFICE TO LET, the COMMODIOUS PREMISES situated at 25 Church Gate Street, about to be vacated by the Chief Engineer's Department, G. I. P. Railway Company. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession on Malabar Hill, the Commodious Bungalow, MALABAR CASTLE. For particulars apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 23rd April 1870.

TO BE LET, the TOP FLOOR of a House situated at No. 6 Apollo Street, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, Solicitors. For particulars apply to RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., No. 4 Rampart Row.

TO LET, from the 1st June, SEVERAL ROOMS, unfurnished, on the Top Floor of the Esplanade Hotel (Watson's Building). For particulars, &c., apply to J. H. WATSON on the premises.
23rd May 1870.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.—PORTRAITS, GROUPS, HORSES, &c., taken from 8 A.M. till 4 P.M.
W. G. STRETTON.
1, Love Lane, Parell Road, Bombay.

W. W. GREENER, Birmingham, has made a further consignment of GUNS and RIFLES, &c., to the undersigned, who will furnish Price List on application. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

BOMBAY STEAM BAKERY, Grant Road, next to Theatre Royal.—Bread, Cakes, Pastry, Biscuit, &c., &c. Send for Price List and Sample.

SHIPS supplied with Navy and Cabin Biscuit on reasonable terms.

FOR DOGS OR CATTLE.

A few bags of damaged Biscuit on hand at Rs. 3¼ per bag of 80 lbs.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY

versus

THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1825.
Constituted by Special Acts of Parliament.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Standard Life Assurance Company was held at Edinburgh on TUESDAY, the 26th APRIL 1870.

Andrew Wood, Esq., M.D., in the Chair.

The Manager submitted to the Meeting,—The Annual Report by the Directors and Balance-Sheet of the Company's Affairs. The Annual Report on the Books and Accounts by the Auditor of the Company, certifying that he had found the whole Accounts accurately stated and properly vouched.

The following are extracts from the Report:—

The progress of the Company during the past year has been of a very satisfactory character, and it is matter of congratulation that, during a period of great distrust and dissatisfaction in the Assurance world, the business of this Company has increased, not decreased.

The New Assurance Transactions proposed to the Company from 15th November 1868 to 15th November 1869, the Company's financial year, amounted to the large sum of £1,430,867 2s. 9d., contained in 2,026 Proposals—of which 407, for assuring £350,520 were not considered eligible, and declined.

The New Policies issued during the year were 1,619 in number, and the Assurances effected amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 2s. 9d.; the new Annual Premiums being £38,582 2s. 8d.

The Claims by death amounted to £222,117 11s. 8d., the number of deaths being 564; and the Bonus Additions to the Policies which became Claims amounted to the further sum of £36,649 10s. 10d.

The Income of the Company, received during the year ended 15th November 1869, amounted to £710,428 16s. 3d.

The invested funds, as shown in the Balance-Sheet, which follows, had reached the sum of £4,284,648 7s. 3d.

These are the Results of the year; but the following additional particulars as to the Company may also be interesting:—

The New Business offered to the Company since the last Division of Profits in 1865—that is, in four years—has amounted to £5,652,481 12s. 7d., the number of Proposals being 8,738.

The New Policies issued during the same period have been 7,251, for Assurances to the amount of £4,532,414 3s. 5d.

The Claims by Death which the Company have met during the four years have amounted to £1,258,126 4s. 6d., with Bonus Additions to the amount of £178,132 5s. 7d., and

The Subsisting Assurances at 15th November 1869 were £16,345,419 2s. 6d., of which £931,819 12s. was reassured with other Offices.

The Balance-sheet of the Company's Affairs as at 15th November 1869 is as follows:—

BALANCE-SHEET OF THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
As at 15th November 1869.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	£120,000 0 0
Assurance Fund	3,679,732 10 11
Annuity Fund	228,058 1 3
Reversionary Transactions	71,500 0 0
Claims admitted but not yet due	167,257 16 2
Amount held on Deposit in connection with uncompleted transactions	16,795 10 5
Dividends outstanding	1,304 8 6
	£4,284,648 7 3

ASSETS.

Mortgages on Landed Estate	£2,632,336 6 2
Freehold and Leasehold Properties and Landed Estate	276,523 4 10
Loans on the Company's Policies (within the Surrender Value thereof)	213,288 13 10
British Government Securities	57,938 19 10
Indian Government Securities	15,168 15 0
Canadian Government Securities	33,901 13 11
Invested abroad in connection with Colonial Business	36,742 15 8
Stocks of Scottish Chartered Banks	24,154 8 4
Railway Debentures, Debenture Stocks, and Preference Stocks	277,349 4 6
Life Interests Reversions, and Annuities purchased	77,180 3 6
Loans upon Personal Security in connection with Policies	43,235 17 6
Premiums in course of Collection at Head Office and Agencies	174,930 18 4
Proportion of Interest Current	26,245 4 4
Cash.—On Deposit with Bankers..£14,829 14 7; On Current Account with Bankers ... 69,979 19 0	84,809 13 7
Value of Re-assurances with other Companies	244,406 16 10
Other Assets	66,440 11 1
	£4,284,648 7 3

This balance-sheet shows distinctly how the Funds of the Company are invested; and a Special Committee has been appointed to examine and report on each separate transaction, preparatory to the Declaration of Profits next year. That this Report will be one of unqualified approval the Directors have every confidence, as the same principles have regulated their selection of investments as in former years, and they feel satisfied that the professional gentlemen who have agreed to undertake the duty will be able to report in as favourable terms as the Committee of 1865, the period of last Investigation.

THE EIGHTH DIVISION OF PROFITS falls to be made as at 15th November 1870. The necessary Investigation which precedes the Declaration of Profits has been in progress for some time, and the Directors hope to be able to submit their Report early in 1871.

THE CLOSE OF THE PRESENT BONUS PERIOD, ON 15th NOVEMBER 1870,

persons assuring before that date being entitled to a share in the division of Profits to be made in 1871, which will include the whole divisible profits which have arisen since 15th November 1865.

GUARANTEED SURRENDER VALUES.

The Directors have adopted FIXED SURRENDER VALUES, as fully stated in Report.

The Report having been unanimously approved of—the Establishment of the Company, after filling up vacancies in the usual manner, was arranged as follows for the ensuing year:—

Governor.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY, K.G.

Deputy Governors.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DALKEITH.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF STAIR, K.T.

EDINBURGH, 3 and 5, GEORGE STREET.

Ordinary Directors.

H. Maxwell Inglis, Esq., P.C.S.	John Dundas, Esq., C.S.
H. Davidson, Esq., Merchant.	James Hay, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
T. Graham Murray, Esq., W.S.	W. Jas. Duncan, Esq., Manager of the National Bank of Scotland.
Andrew Blackburn, Esq.	
W. S. Walker, Esq., of Bowland.	Andrew Wood, Esq., M.D.
Sir J. Y. Simpson, M.D., Bart.	Wm. Moncreiff, Esq., C.A.
James Veitch, Esq., of Eliock.	Charles Pearson, Esq., C.A.
James Hope, jun., Esq., W.S.	
Robert Hunter, Esq.	

Manager and Actuary.—Will. Thos. Thomson, F.R.S.E.
Joint Actuary.—Spencer C. Thomson, B.A., Cantab.
Home Secretary—T. Robertson.
Colonial and Foreign Secretary—D. C. Gregor.
Accountant—A. Wood Stewart.
Auditor—Charles Pearson, C. A.
Physician—Professor Christison, M.D.

LONDON, 82, KING WILLIAM STREET.

Ordinary Directors.

Lestock R. Reid, Esq., 122 Westbourne Terrace.	C. Hemery, Esq., 28, Threadneedle Street.
Francis Le Breton, Esq. 21, Sussex Place, Regent's Park.	Lieut.-Col. James D. G. Tulloch.
T. Nesbit, Esq., 42, Eastcheap.	Alexander Gillespie, Esquire, Heathfield, Walton on Thames.
J. C. Dimsdale, Esq., Banker.	

General Secretary for England—Henry Jones Williams.
Inspectors—George Edwards; Stephen Hudson.
Medical Officers—A. Tweedie, M. D.; R. H. Semple, M.D.

Bankers.
LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK; LONDON AND COUNTY BANK; Messrs. DIMSDALE, FOWLER, & BARNARD, Cornhill.

LONDON—West End Office—3, PALL MALL EAST, S. W.
Resident Secretary—JOHN O'HAGAN.
Medical Officer—R. PARTRIDGE, F.R.C.S.

By Order of the Board.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager,
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Secretary.

COPIES of the FULL REPORT and BALANCE SHEET can be had by application at the Offices of the Company, or any of the Agencies.

Edinburgh .... 3 & 5, GEORGE STREET (Head Office).
London .... 82, KING WILLIAM STREET; and 3, PALL MALL EAST.
Dublin .... 66, UPPER SACKVILLE STREET.
Glasgow .... 106, ST. VINCENT STREET.

BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.
J. F. Moir, Esq. H. Prentis, Esq.
W. Nixon, Esq. C. E. Benn, Esq.
Medical Adviser.—Dr. STEADMAN.

AGENTS.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & COMPANY, APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

		Rs. a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts	9 0
BADHAM'S „	Silk and Wool	9 8
BADHAM'S „	Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S „	French Colored Shirts	65 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S „	White Shirts	60 0 „
BADHAM'S „	Overland Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S „	Travelling Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S „	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S „	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0
BADHAM'S „	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0
BADHAM'S „	Serge Suits	40 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN, By appointment To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

ROBERT GREY & Co., SHIP-BUILDERS and OWNERS of the PATENT SLIP and DRY DOCK, MOULMEIN, BRITISH BURMAH.—The SLIP is one of the largest size. Ships, and Steamers up to 1,200 tons burthen can be thoroughly repaired and examined on it.

The Dry Dock is capable of taking in Steamers of 300 feet in length. Repairs of all descriptions to both iron and wooden ships made under European superintendence by experienced workmen.

Charges made on the Calcutta scale for work and material, except Teakwood, which we supply at 25 per cent. below Calcutta rates. ROBERT GREY & Co.

September, 1869.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for Children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

NOTICES.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.
C. H. OGBOURNE.
5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The AGRA BANK, Limited, is instructed to receive PREMIA on account of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, and to grant Receipts for the same.
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 16th May 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—
Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.
Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be HELD, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report and Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1869.
2nd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
3rd. To declare a Dividend.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the Current Year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st instant to 1st proximo, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 20th May 1870.

In the Matters of Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India and of the Estate of SOONDERJEE NANJEE and MORARJEE SOONDERJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the sitting Judge in Chambers, on TUESDAY the 31st day of May, instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the RESIGNATION of Mr. WILLIAM OLDFIELD PUNNETT, Trustee of the above Estate, and for the APPOINTMENT of Mr. THOMAS FISHER PUNNETT as Trustee of the said Estate.—Dated this 10th day of May 1870.
KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER, Attorneys for the Trustee.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and of the Estate of S. & N. NANABHOY.

NOTICE.—A FOURTH and FINAL DIVIDEND at the rate of ⅜ (three-eighths) per cent. will be PAID to Creditors, whose claims have been admitted, on and after THURSDAY the 12th instant, at the Office of the Trustees, 12, Elphinstone Circle, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M.

Creditors must produce their vouchers when applying for Dividend.
JNO. A. J. SHAW, CURSONDASS NENSEE, } Trustees.
Bombay, 4th May 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—For the convenience of Visitors to Poona, SPECIAL FIRST and SECOND CLASS TICKETS will be ISSUED on and after the 15th June until the 15th October, from Bombay and Byculla to Poona, at the following REDUCED FARES, viz:—

First Class ....Rs. 75 | Second Class ....Rs. 38

These Tickets will entitle the holders to make four journeys to Poona and back at any time within two months from the date of issue, and will be available by any passenger train.

The Tickets will consist of four Coupons available from Bombay or Byculla to Poona, and four Coupons for the Return Trip; only one Coupon can be used on one day, and they will not be transferable.

Each Coupon must be presented at the Booking Office at the Station from which the holder starts on the day it is to be used, in order that the date may be filled in.

No Coupon will be recognized unless it is so dated.
HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 27th May 1870.

PAYNE AND CO., WINE MERCHANTS AND REGIMENTAL AGENTS, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

TO THE RESIDENTS AND VISITORS OF POONA.

We have the pleasure to announce, that in compliance with the wishes of numerous constituents and to meet the convenience of the Residents and Visitors, we purpose opening a BRANCH at POONA, on the 1st June, for the ensuing season.

Having made favourable arrangements, we are enabled to offer Wines and Spirits at our Bombay prices.

In soliciting the commands of the Residents and Visitors of Poona, we would remark, that the favourable reception that has been accorded to us in Bombay, gives us every confidence that all Wines, &c. supplied by us in Poona, will give satisfaction.

Orders for Beer will be executed in Bombay only, as heretofore.

OFFICES AND GODOWNS, EAST STREET, POONA.

DICKENS'S MYSTERY of EDWIN DROOD.—Parts I and II. can now be supplied on payment of Subscription for the series.
Town .... Rs. 7 2
Mofussil .... „ 8 10
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FIRMINGER'S MANUAL of GARDENING for INDIA. Rs. 14.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BETTS' LIBRARY MAP of INDIA, on Rollers. Rs. 10-8.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CHARTS.—IMRAY'S large scale CHARTS, all mounted on cloth, with plans of harbours, can be had as under:—

Bombay to Kurrachee	Rs. 7
Bombay to Cape Comorin	7
Comorin to Coconada	7
Coconada to Bassein	7
Bassein to Penang	7
Rice Ports (larger scale)	7
Bay of Bengal	7
Persian Gulf	7
Gulf of Aden	4
Red Sea (12 feet long)	12
North Pacific	10
South Africa and Madagascar	7
Mauritius	4
Gulf of Siam	7

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WEBSTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY, unabridged with SUPPLEMENT. Rs. 20.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BROUGHTON on the CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE. New Edition, in the Press. Orders registered.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PRINCEP'S CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE. Third Edition. Rs. 16.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

In the Press.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE for INDIA.—New Edition, revised and almost entirely re-written by Normal Chevers, M.D., Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BOURKE on the LAW of LIMITATION. Third Edition. Rs. 13-8.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MAYNE on the PENAL CODE. Sixth Edition. Rs. 14.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY, No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.
Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.
Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.
Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.
Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	„ 125 each.
Do. „ 800 „	„ 100 „
American Union Scales	„ 30 „
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	„ 15 „
Do. 4 „	„ 10 „
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	„ 10 „
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	„ 6 per doz.
Do. Oysters, „	„ 6 „
Condensed Milk „	„ 12 „
American Cheese	„ 1 per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

THURSDAY, 2nd JUNE 1870.

FIRST NIGHT OF THE SERIES.

WEEKLY BIJOU PERFORMANCES.

In compliance with the suggestion of numerous friends, the Members of the Dramatic and Musical Profession at present in Bombay have arranged to give a Series of Unique Entertainments with a view to relieve the tedium and monotony of the present dull Season, and no efforts will be spared to render the Performance COMPLETE, VARIED and ATTRACTIVE.

PROGRAMME FOR THURSDAY.

A MORNING CALL.

The new Comedy, for the first time in Bombay,

THE COMICAL COUNTESS,

And by particular desire the successful Operetta

LE CHALET,

WITH ALL THE ORIGINAL MUSIC, Under the Direction of

SIGNOR ZELMAN.

BOX PLAN AT MESSRS. SOUNDY'S.

PLATT'S MacCARTHY GINS.—Shortly expected to arrive a consignment of the above make of Gins, with all the latest improvements, self-feeds, &c. Orders can now be registered.
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co., Agents for Platt Brothers & Co.
No. 22 Apollo Street.

HOOP IRON, ex Riga and Henyon.—The undersigned have just landed a quantity of 1¼ inch Hoop, Iron made specially for Binding Cotton Bales. Any size of Hoop Iron made to order.
GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Agents for Maybury, Mathews & Co., Hoop Iron Manufacturers.
No. 22 Apollo Street.

BLISTER, CAST, and SPRING STEEL.—Received, ex-ship Assaye, a consignment of Blister, Cast, Spring, and Shear Steels; Files of all descriptions; complete sets of Stocks and Dies; Cast Steel Hammers; Shovels; and an assortment of Chisels, Drills, and other Tools. Detailed price lists will be ready in a few days, and may be had on application to
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co., Agents for Sybry, Searles, & Co., Cannon Steel Works, Sheffield.
No. 22 Apollo Street.

PLATT BROTHERS & Co., (Ld.,) Machinists.
HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, Boiler Makers, &c.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS in this country for the abovementioned Firms, and are prepared to furnish Estimates for Engines, Boilers, &c., Cotton Cleaning, Ginning, Spinning, and Weaving Machinery, Mill Fittings, and Stores. All orders and enquiries will meet with prompt attention.
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.
No. 22 Apollo Street.

N. & H. GOULET'S CHAMPAGNE.—Just received, per steamer Alabama, a consignment of Messrs. A. & H. Goulet's CHAMPAGNE. This Wine from its dryness and general character is highly appreciated in England, and may now be had at the Godowns of the undersigned.

	Quarts.	Pints.
Dry Sillery Mosseux	at Rs. 27	Rs. 14 per dozen
Fine Dry Carte Blanche	at Rs. 32	Rs. 17 „
Finest Dry Vergenay	at Rs. 38	Rs. 20 „

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.
No. 22 Apollo Street.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.

THE Proprietor of the above Hotel offers every accommodation to parties visiting this romantic sanitarium. The situation of the Hotel is equal to any on the Hill, and for quiet society it is all that can be desired.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beers are of the very best quality.

Terms Moderate.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.
JEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE and COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld). ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

SUPERIOR INKS.

THE undersigned have the pleasure to inform the Heads of Government Offices, Mercantile and Banking Establishments, and the Public in general, that they are now selling SUPERIOR BLACK WRITING INK, manufactured by Mr. MANECKJEE RUTTONJEE. They call attention to the Certificates received from the "Times of India," the "Bombay Gazette," and several Gentlemen who have tested the Ink, and which they publish below. They are also preparing

RED INK,
PRESS COPYING INK, and
PRINTING INK,

and hope to receive support and patronage in Bombay and Out-stations. The Ink is sold at the extremely cheap price of Rs. 6 per dozen Quarts.

Orders registered for large quantities at Rs. 5 per dozen.
MANECKJEE, FLANAGAN & Co.
No. 1, Church Lane, Bombay, 26th May 1870.

Certificates.

"Times of India" Office, Bombay, 22nd April 1870.

The ink manufactured by Mr. Maneckjee Ruttonjee has been in general use throughout this office for a considerable time, and has given very great satisfaction. Nothing better could be wished for, as it flows freely, never clogs or corrodes the pen, and a few minutes after use the writing becomes a fine deep black. Another advantage to large consumers is its low price, about half that usually paid for the English ink. These facts recommend Mr. Maneckjee's ink to the Banks, Mercantile and Public Offices, &c., of Bombay. (Signed) Wm. PYM.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Bombay, 25th May 1870.

To Maneckjee Ruttonjee, Esq.

We have in this Office tried the ink sent by you, and have found it quite as good as the best English ink. Being cheaper than ink of English manufacture, I should think it likely that it will be widely used. (Signed) JAMES FAICHNEY.

I have been using for some weeks the ink of of Maneckjee Ruttonjee, and am well satisfied with it. It is very limpid, of good colour, and does not corrode steel pens.
Bombay, 20th April 1870. (Signed) W. B. FELLOWS.

Accountant General's Office, Bombay, 13th May 1870.

Mr. Maneckjee Ruttonjee has asked my opinion as to the ink manufactured by him. I have given it a trial, and am very well satisfied with it. It retains its colour, does not rapidly corrode steel pens, and is not expensive for the price at which he sells it.
(Signed) G. W. CLINE, LL.D., Offg. 1st Assistant Accountant General.

To Maneckjee Ruttonjee, Esq.

In reply to your enquiry, I have tried the ink which you sent for trial, and it appears to be very good office ink, flowing very freely from the pen.
16th May 1870. (Signed) R. BENTON HOBBS.

To Maneckjee Ruttonjee, Esq.

We hereby certify that we have tried your sample of Writing Ink and find it much better than the inks generally sold in Bombay; it flows freely and turns to a nice black.
(Signed) p. pro. GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., J. L. Madden.
Bombay, 17th May 1870.

Mr. Maneckjee Ruttonjee having requested me to give his ink a trial I have had it in use for about a month, and have found it brilliant, that it flows easily, does not corrode the steel pen or get clogged in the stand. Its cheapness and efficiency should ensure a ready introduction into offices.
(Signed) H. B. LADDIS, C. E.
Sassoon's Buildings, 18th May 1870.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY, WINE MERCHANTS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY. (Opposite the Custom House).

Our Firm in Calcutta has now been established half a century, and during that time it has supplied upwards of two hundred Messes. Our House here, during the past year, has opened accounts with upwards of 70 Messes, and with the principal Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras. These facts are in themselves a sufficient guarantee of the quality and purity of our Wines.

N.B.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

CHAMPAGNES.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.
All extremely delicate and dry; first quality.
No. 1 Gold neck—Dry—first quality.
2 do. Very Dry do.
3 do. Extra Dry do.

N. B.—Finer Wines than the above are not shipped to this country; the peculiar dryness of No. 2 and 3 find favour at the principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe. Samples may be had at Wholesale Rates.

Also MAGNUMS of Champagne, suitable for guest nights.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
	CHAMPAGNES.	
33 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
	HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.	
	SPARKLING MOSELLES.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Noapareil, extra superior	39 0
	SPARKLING HOCKS.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0
	STILL HOCKS.	
17 0	Light Hock	15 0
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
	STILL MOSELLES.	
23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0
	CLARETS.	
12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0*	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0
	BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.	
42 0	Red, very fruity	33 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

	Mark. Seal.	Quality and Peculiarity.	
20 0*	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0*	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
18 0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0*	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8
42 0	CHATEAU Y'QUEM, the pure juice of a selected grape grown on the Chateau Y'Quem Estate	36 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS, EXTRA FINE.

Fine Old Tom—Payne's Cream of the Valley—Holland's Gin—Whiskey, Scotch and Irish—Orange Bitters—Jamaica Rum—Ginger Wine—Vermouth.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa—Maraschino de Zara—Noyeau—Cherry Brandy.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.
Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
Rs. 6 per dozen ....Quarts.
„ 12 „ ....Magnums.

GUINNESS'S XXXXX STOUT.

JUST LANDED

Strongly recommended to Invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.
Pints at Rs. 5 per dozen.

PAYNE and COMPANY, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, Ruinart Pere et Fils' CHAMPAGNE, Green Seal.
Magnums in 1 doz. cases, Rs. 82 per dozen.
Quarts, in 1 „ „ 42 per „
Pints in 2 „ „ 21 per „
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

WINES, &c., in CASK and BOTTLE.—The undersigned have FOR SALE at their Godowns the following WINES, &c., just received via Suez Canal:—
Champagne, Cartier & Co. (qualité extra) ......Rs. 30 per dozen.
Claret, superior breakfast (ex-Cask) .... „ 11 „
Brandy, Cartier & Co. ....Rs. 22 to „ 26 „
The following Wines, &c., in Cask we strongly recommend to the attention of the Trade:—Vino de Provence, Montpellier, S. Georges, Port, Sherry, Sauterne, Cognac, &c.
KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co.
Elphinstone Circle, 16th May 1870.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, just received ex SAM MENDEL from Messrs. T. Oakes & Co., of 10 Austin Friars, London. These Wines are largely consumed in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies:—
Pale Dinner Sherry, Bronze Caps, at Rs. 15 per dozen.
Fine Dry Pale Sherry, Green „ „ 19 „
Superior Old Pale Sherry, Yellow „ „ 24 „
LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

		Rs. a. per doz.
Bass's Beer, bottled by Port of London	quarts	5 4 „
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	3 4 „
Frederick Geisler & Co.'s Champagne	quarts	40 0 „
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	22 0 „
Ayla Albrecht & Co. Ditto Chateau D'Ay	quarts	30 0 „
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	16 0 „
Sechbach Erlanger & Co.'s Champagne, Imperial, 1st quality	quarts	36 0 „
Ditto ditto 2nd quality	pints	32 0 „
Ditto Sparkling Moselle	quarts	35 0 „
Ditto ditto Hock	quarts	35 0 „
The United Vineyard Proprietors Company of Cognac Brandy		22 0 „

ALSO.
Hodson's Paint and Varnishes.
David Corsar's Canvass.
Cleaver's Toilet Soap and Perfumery.
Bombay, May, 1870. MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.

PURE AERATED WATERS, MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

Special attention is given to the purification of the water employed, whereby the superiority of the Company's preparations is maintained.

SODA WATER AND POTASH WATER.
TONIC or QUININE WATER.—The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating water testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the public.
SELTZER WATER, from an analysis of the German Spa Waters.
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE.

AERATED WATERS FOR MEDICINAL USE.
PURE AERATED WATER.
SODA WATER, 15 grs. (Liq. Sodæ Effervescens P.B.)
POTASH, 15 grs. (Liq. Potassæ Effervescens P.B.)
CITRATE OF POTASH, 30 grs.
AMMONIA, 10 grs.
LITHIA, 5 grs. (Liq. Lithiæ Effervescens P.B.)
LITHIA POTASH.
LITHIA AMMONIA, &c.

N.B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, to ensure the liquid covering the Corks, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited), CHEMISTS, BOMBAY (Fort & Byculla,) & POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS—THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB, THE REFORM CLUB, THE WINDHAM CLUB, THE UNIVERSITY CLUB, THE CLEVELAND CLUB, THE ATHENÆUM CLUB, AND OTHERS.

LONDON HOUSES: 41, MARK LANE, CITY, and VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.
INDIA HOUSE: 2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention to the following selection of their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived:—

The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped. (Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
MAGNUMS, finest dry ....(Labelled)	74 0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil „ ....Qts.	36 0
FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil „ .... „	32 0
GOOD SPARKLING, do. „ .... „	27 0

(Also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.)

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

	Rs. as.
COGNAC, Old Pale......Black capsule	32 0
COGNAC, Superior Pale...Yellow capsule	28 0
COGNAC, Pale ......White capsule	25 0
OLD JAMAICA RUM	22 0
OLD TOM, GIN, 1st Quality	21 0
GENEVA (1 dozen Flasks in a case)	21 0
IRISH WHISKEY	23 0
SCOTCH WHISKEY	21 0

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption. (Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry.	22 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33 0

PORTS. (Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity	30 0	
1st Qlty. BLACK SEAL, a Dessert wine, mature	24 8	14 0
2nd „ RED SEAL, a good wine	18 0	10 8

BORDEAUX. (Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
CHATEAU MOUTON...Gold capsule...per doz.	30 0	16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN...Black capsule „	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU PALMER...Blue capsule „	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE...Yellow capsule „	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN...Green capsule „	17 0	10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac)...Red capsule „	15 8	9 0
MEDOC...White capsule „	13 8	
HAUT SAUTERNES...Red capsule „	22 0	12 0

For particulars of their other Wines, CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. refer their friends and the public to their General Price List.

Orders are executed for not less than 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints of any Wine or Spirit

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER'S Black Capsule COGNAC: very Superior Old Pale, per dozen ....Rs. 32
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

CUTLER'S R. S. PORT; a really good Wine, per dozen .... Rs. 18
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICE TO MESSES, TRADERS, &c.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co. having received large shipments of their various brands—via the Suez Canal—are now prepared to execute all indents on them for Monsoon Supplies. Particular attention is directed to their New Wine List.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.

KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description
SILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED an excellent assortment of GOLD KEYLESS REPEATERS, repeating the Hours, Half Hours, Quarters and Minutes.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.
Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

JUST received, a nice Selection of CARRIAGE and GIG LAMPS, by the undersigned.
P. GRANT & SON, Saddlers, Hummum Street, Fort.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co., BOOT and SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS ENGINEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS, MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS, PUMPS, TANK IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

THE LATEST NEW BOOKS, BY EVERY MAIL.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.
Periodicals, immediately on issue from the Press in our weekly cases.
Newspapers, direct to addresses through the Post.

CHEAP READING.
THE SELECT LIBRARY OF FICTION.
Price One Rupee Four Annas per Volume.

THE BEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST POPULAR WORKS PUBLISHED, WELL PRINTED IN CLEAR, READABLE TYPE, ON GOOD PAPER, AND STRONGLY BOUND.
Containing the writings of the most popular Authors of the day
Admirably adapted for Travellers and for all opportunities of Leisure. Lists of the Books composing the Series can be had on application.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.
27 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles are hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of all sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

SHARES active. Government Paper weak.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	115
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	642½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	197½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,450
80,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	332½
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	195
37,096	250	125	4 do.	National Bank of India.	131
30,000	250	[illegible]	12 do.	Oriental Bank	462½

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,770
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,095
10,800	1,000	650	..11-14	Do. New	700
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	200
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,200
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	330

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,000
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775 nl.
250	3,000	850	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	590
	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,000
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,125
200	500	all	23½ do.	Do. New	525
500	1,880	all	800 do.	Colaba Press Co	7,000
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,150
150	8,500	all	300*	Fort Press Co.	9,100
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,025
200	6,000	all	246 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,525
1,000	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,100
1,500	1,000	550	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	385
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,500 nl.
220	2,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,275
150	2,000	all	150 ps	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,250 ex.d.

*Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

[illegible]	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	825
[illegible]	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	1,925
[illegible]	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
[illegible]	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	720
[illegible]	500	all	...	Broach Mills	180
[illegible]	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1850 nl.
[illegible]	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,360
[illegible]	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	800
[illegible]	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,340
[illegible]	1,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,400

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	825
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	330 to 350

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	16
15	3½	...	Do. China	6¾
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1½
...	...	...	East India Bank's	22
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	5
130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	670
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	50
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Sh	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10¼d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d to ⅜d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 3/8d. to 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do	229 to 230

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114½
Five per cent.	107½
Four per cent.	97¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	108¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	106¾
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Market Rate	111

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-3
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolas	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-76

CALCUTTA.—25TH MAY 1870.

— Government Securities sold at the following prices:—

4 per cents, at Rs. 97-6 to 97-8 or 2-10 to 2-8 discount.

4½ per cents, small sums, at Rs. 104-10.

5 per cents of 1856-57, a small sum, at Rs. 107-6.

5½ per cents, large amounts, at Rs. 114-8.

— 6 per cent Municipal Debentures were bought, for investment orders, at from Rs. 108-4 to 109.

— The following sales and purchases were reported in shares:—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,440 to 1,450.

East Indian Railway Stock, on Monday, at Rs. 246½, and to-day at Rs. 247 and 248½ per £20.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 30.

Tyndall, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Mhow.

Cruickshank, Lieutenant, Engineers, on duty, from Carwar.

Maunsell, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Meerut.

Langley, Assistant Surgeon, 24th Regiment, on sick leave, from England.

Fullerton, Captain, 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I., on duty, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 30.

Brittain, Lieutenant, 12th Foot, to join, to Jubbulpore.

Cowan, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to Europe.

King, Ensign, 58th Foot, to join, to Jubbulpore.

Olive, Ensign, 38th Foot, to join, to Jubbulpore.

Moore, Colonel, Staff Corps, to join, to Poona.

Carden, Lieutenant-Colonel, 5th Lancers, on leave, to Europe.

Gwyther, Captain, 5th Lancers, on leave, to Europe.

Healy, Assistant Surgeon, 59th Regiment, to join, to Mhow.

BOMBAY ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 28th May, 1870.

Government having decided upon the reduction of one company of Native Artillery, the Commander-in-Chief directs that this reduction shall be carried out as follows:—

1. No. 3 Company with the followers of the Goozerat Mountain Train is to be abolished.

2. No. 1 Company will be moved from Malligaum to Poona, under instructions from the Quarter Master General, and return its guns and equipment into the Arsenal at that station and hand over the mules of the Khandeish Train to the Commissariat Department. The men will then proceeded to Rajkote and take over the guns, mules, equipment, &c., from No. 3 Company and the Goozerat Mountain Train.

3. The General Officers Commanding Poona and Northern Divisions and Aden Brigade will be good enough to at once assemble special Invaliding Committees for the examination of the Native Artillery in their commands.

4. All men found unfit, as also those above 15 years' service, who are desirous of receiving their pension, even though still fit for the service, are to be transferred to the pension establishment.

5. The men found unfit if not of sufficient service to entitle them to pension, are to be discharged with gratuities equal to one month's pay for each year's service or fraction of a year's service.

6. Able-bodied men in any of the companies above, four years service who desire their discharge will be allowed gratuities according to para 5.

7. All able-bodied men under four years service who have no special claims on account of good service in the field, and who after the above measures have been carried out, may remain in excess of the establishment are to be discharged with gratuities according to the scale prescribed in para 5. Gratuities under this order are in no case to exceed twelve months' pay.

8. After the above instructions have been carried out a report of the number of vacancies in No. 1 and 2 Companies is to be made to the Adjutant General in order that they may be filled up from the men of No 3. A nominal roll of the men of No 3 Company available for transfer is also to be forwarded.

9. On the arrival at Rajkote of No 1 Company, Captain Shepper will assume command and Lieutenant Sorell will do duty with it. Command and staff allowance will be continued to Captain Newport and Lieutenant Grattan for a period of 6 months from the date of reduction of No 3 Company or for such shorter period as they may be without other paid employment.

10. The Battery Staff Sergeant with the Goozerat Mountain Train will rejoin his Brigade and remain as a Supernumerary Sergeant until absorbed.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the Lower Standard:—

Assistant Surgeon H. P. Roberts, M. B., Indian Medical Department.

Riding Master J. Martin, 15th Hussars.

Ensign A. Lapping, 59th Foot.

Requisitions for carriage by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, issued under one authority, will be accepted at all intermediate stations from Bombay to Jubbulpore.

Surgeon W. A. Shepherd, is placed on general duty, Bombay, with effect from the 18th April 1870.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 20th May 1870:—

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant F. Bunyer, Ordnance Department.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Staff Corps.—Captain G H Reinecker, from 25th May to 23rd June 1870, in extension, on private affairs, pending his retirement from the service.

68th Foot.—Captain H A F Merewether, to Ghizree, from date of departure for 30 days, on medical certificate.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—30TH MAY.

London...	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15 Nom.p.ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 6s. 3d. to £1 7s. 6d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.
Havre...	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland...Steamers		£3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Tilly (s)	Hanna	Malabar Coast.
	Sir Bartle Frere (s)	Thomson	Malabar Coast.
	Krishna (s)	Coburn	Liverpool via Canal.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Steamer Stowell, Ward, to Liverpool.

Ship Castiglione, Cooper, to Liverpool.

Ship Michel Chevalier, Tedar, to Malabar Coast.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Petersburg, to Liverpool.

Steamer Cashmere, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

May 26 Merchantman......Menrilyan ...Mauritius, May 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

COLLEY—May 29th, at Chinchpoogly, Bombay, the wife of Mr. Charles C. Colley, of a son.

GILDER—May 29th, the wife of the Rev. Charles Gilder, incumbent of Trinity Church, Sonapore, of a son.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

COLCLOUGH—May 24th, at No. 5 Saint Clements Road, St. Heliers, Jersey, the wife of W. Colclough, Esq, of a son, still-born.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

CHUCKERBUTTY—May 26th, the wife of Surgeon S. G. Chuckerbutty, M.D., of a son.

HILLS—May 23rd, at Katcheekatta, Kishnaghur, the wife of Archibald Hills, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BROADBENT—NICHOLSON—May 24th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. E. C. Stuart, B. A., John Edward Broadbent, Royal Engineers, to Dora, daughter of the late Thomas Nicholson, Esq., Ambleside.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

PRICE—May 4th, at Simla, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Price, 12th K-i-G. Regiment Native Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MITCHELL—WALLIS—May 26th, at Trinity Church, Chunar, by license, by the Rev. R. Hoernle, Hugh Henry Mitchell, Lieutenant 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, to Mary Esther, only daughter of the Rev. A. W. Wallis, Chaplain, Berhampore.

DEATH.

WILKIE—May 23rd, at Nynee Tal, John Wilkie, M.D., Inspector General of Hospitals, retired, in the 59th year of his age.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1870.

THE English mail brought out some comments upon the Mayo-Temple budget, in the English journals, and it is not improbable that the next mail will bring more. So far as it goes the criticism, while not altogether unsatisfactory, does not, except in one instance, probe down to the root of the evil. Naturally the excessive expenditure in which our Government indulges, and the galling taxation we are all compelled to endure are not so vividly present to the English as to the Anglo-Indian mind. The main point on which our home folk can feel with us, to some extent, is the pressure of the income-tax. That is an impost familiar to stay-at-home Britons, but there is an excusable tendency on their part to admit that the deficit renders this raid upon our pockets justifiable. Perhaps when they read the debate in the Legislative Council, the reports of the Calcutta and Bombay meetings, and the universal condemnation of the budget in the newspapers and letters of mail after mail, they may be disposed to modify their first opinions. Even with the light at their disposal the journals had arrived at some tolerably accurate conclusions. Thus the *Pall Mall Gazette* says "there seems no sort of doubt that the Indian Government has for long been living beyond its means," and in another place that "the income-tax of eight pence or nine pence in the pound, by which it is proposed to balance the account, is *too prodigious* to be maintained for more than the year during which the expectation of a general recovery of the revenue will be tested." But it only hits part of the truth when it says that "the great duty of the Indian Government would seem to be to nurse and foster the revenue derived from land;" the other half being that the Government should perform the greater duty of reducing expenditure, especially on Public Works. The *Saturday Review*, after describing the disturbing effects of undue reliance upon the opium revenue, also dwells on the waste of our financial resources by the successive manipulations of the land revenue, but says nothing of the crying defect of Indian Government—the confirmed habit of yielding to outcries from benevolent persons, and running into debt for the sake of what are called public improvements, in many cases no improvements at all.

The Times, in a singularly weak article, full of curious errors, such as that the income-tax is *fifteen pence* in the pound, and that Bengal produces Malwa opium, makes one strong point, already made in India. The writer, after stating that Sir Richard Temple estimates that his income-tax will yield £2,180,000, says "it need scarcely be pointed out to any one who has looked at English finance how absurd is the notion that by multiplying a tax threefold [Sir Richard's juvenile method] the Government can count upon trebling its income." And again "that the tax will treble its returns because the rate has been trebled is an extravagant supposition;" then we have this inconsequent supplement to the sentence "and yet it is difficult to find fault with Sir Richard Temple for adopting the *only* available means of establishing order in the finances, or, at least, his estimate of them." Not find fault with a Minister who looks for a surplus from a tax which is certain to yield less than his estimate, and if it is only less by £180,000, the surplus is gone! The *Spectator* is the only journal that states broadly and distinctly where the evils lie. Here is the passage—

> The one defect is that the finances are not managed at all, and that the Government lives from hand to mouth, embarking in public works without knowing where the money is to come from, and imposing new taxes which are resisted all the more because they do not prevent embarrassment. * * * * * * There cannot certainly be any justification for an income-tax of eightpence in the pound as a permanent tax, merely to make good partially the gross blunders that are being made, and without any prospect of improvement or relief. The attempt to impose it may, however, do good by stimulating opposition and inquiry, for which there is abundant reason. If nothing else will induce the Government to act, there is one final consideration that should do so. We seem to be exhausting our reserve. The public works' expenditure of the year, ordinary and extraordinary, is exactly seven millions, which would be an exceedingly good margin if met out of old revenue and without loans. But, in fact, there is to be a loan of three millions, and the new taxes bring in two millions, so that there is only a margin of two millions paid for out of old revenue. This is all we should have to come and go upon by suspending on an emergency every public work throughout the country. Every expense beyond that would have to be met by taxes or by loans, and we need not say how speedily a margin of two millions would be eaten up by the interest on money borrowed. Actually, the burden of the debt is increasing pretty fast. India now pays £600,000 more of interest and guarantees than it did two years ago, which is one reason why the retrenchment of expenditure has been ineffectual on the entire account. Possibly the works may be so reproductive as in the end to cover everything, but the burden is certain, the immediate embarrassment most difficult to deal with, and the result a speculation, however confident we may be. We should be very sure that what we get is worth the price we pay.

Without accepting every assertion made in this passage we agree with our London contemporary that the finances are not managed at all, that the Government lives from hand to mouth, that it commences enterprises, without regard to its means, that its taxation is vicious, that it is exhausting its reserves,—statements of fact which we have set forth on many occasions. Strictly speaking the management of Indian finances, whether due to Indian deficiencies or home control, is unprincipled; and unless the errors be corrected the worst results are inevitable.

The *Economist* remarks with great justice that "the backbone of the budget is wanting. There are no reasons at all. We can scarcely say after reading it on better grounds than we could before, his reasons for doing what he does, and for not doing what he does. There is no body of thought before us," only bad figures. Noticing that the expenditure during the current year in *all* ways will be nearly as great as the expenditure in 1868-69, and observing the sanguine character of the estimates the *Economist* fears for the results. "No doubt," he adds, "more expenditure is of an 'extraordinary character' in the coming year, and so may legitimately be met by loans. But this is an unpleasant argument to say the least of it. *If* it be true that taxation cannot be increased, we should like to see the whole expenditure diminished, and not only a part of it. We shall have to pay interest on our loans. Unless we stop borrowing we shall be bankrupt, as we cannot increase our income." Upon this we must remark that although taxation *could* be increased, that result could only be obtained by the infliction of great injustice and great suffering. The solution of the difficulty lies in the reduction of expenditure; between that and loans there is no alternative which would not be oppressive. Lord Mayo, indeed, is a warm supporter of increased taxation, because, on the one hand he hates the notion of a deficit, and on the other he cannot restrain, within just limits, his passion for public works. But unless he can be restrained bankruptcy is as certain as death. The real truth is that the Financial Department is not strong enough. Its present function is to find money and keep accounts, and not to exercise large control over the spending departments and over the Viceroy when he looks too much to ends and too little to means. No doubt we have a right to demand from the Viceroy himself the highest kind of financial control, that he ought to be a man of broad political sense who could see and speak out, not only when the facile operation of spending was being overdone, but when the strain on the tax-payers was becoming excessive. When we have not a man of this stamp we need a stronger man at the head of the Financial Department; one who would resign rather than find the means of paying for Vice-regal extravagance. As the business of Government is now conducted it is first determined what sum shall be spent, and next how the money shall be obtained; and if it cannot be obtained then debt is readily incurred. In short the whole system is more like that of a speculative firm than of a solid business house. The mere fact that we spend up to and over our income from all sources, taxes, trade profits, customs, and loans is a standing condemnation and a verdict of guilty against the governing machine.

THE Bombay *Times* of Saturday contained the following paragraph, printed in small type, apparently in the hope that it would escape notice:—

> "Tardily and with ill-grace enough, our local contemporary offers something like an apology for the gross discourtesy to us displayed in his 'tail-lashing' article of last Monday on the Greek brigands. An excuse, with has done duty before for similar egregious misrepresentations of our arguments or policy, is again brought forward in this ingenuous fashion—'We look with satisfaction on the whole of his second [our Tuesday's] article, because it shows that we have not for the first time brought him into a better frame of mind.' This being interpreted, means that it is 'not for the first time' that our contemporary has had reason to see that his prejudiced and superficial estimate of the course taken by us has led him into very false positions, and caused him to say very absurd things. Though his transgression of journalistic decency last Monday remains without adequate excuse, we have sufficient confidence in his political acumen to believe that, if six months hence he chance to read our last Saturday's article in the light of reflection, he will admit that it was nearer the mark than, in his rashness he thought, and that the second was strictly in accord with it, though amplified."

Now our contemporary is quite wrong in saying that what he calls "something like an apology" was either offered, or tardily offered. In the first place, we offered no apology and intended none; but if our contemporary considers what we said to be an apology we can only say that his notion on that delicate question are very different from those of most other men. Our pointed notice that he had withdrawn the worst accusations levelled at the murdered Englishmen and the survivors of the Greek tragedy was printed as soon as it was possible to print it. One is not obliged to remain in Bombay to comment upon our contemporary's eccentricities in matters of taste and expression and human feeling. Touching his remarkable estimate of his two articles, we must do him the justice to believe that he cannot discriminate between two sets of propositions, that he is not really conscious of the difference between his first and second article; that he thinks it the same thing to accuse and not to accuse a man of foolhardiness, vain-glory, and suicide. Indeed, it is plain, that he labours under the incapacity we have described or he could not have penned the paragraph we have quoted; and we have "sufficient confidence in his political acumen"—if that be the correct phrase—to feel certain that six months hence he will still be unable to see differences patent to all other eyes. Further, he is quite right in saying that we have before, driven him, by wholesome criticism, from untenable positions, and then tried to make him see that he had left them, always, in the latter case, without effect; but that is our misfortune. We have loyally endeavoured to improve his rather weak faculty of discrimination, and sincerely regret our want of success; if for no other reason, for this, that it would be, in every way, more satisfactory to have a strong and lucid writer for our antagonist than a weak and confused one.

THE Committee on Ordnance Retirement reassembled in London on the 6th May after ten days' adjournment.

No. 3 Company of the Goozerat Mountain Train is the Company of Native Artillery chosen by the Commander-in-Chief, under the orders of Government, for abolition.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA was sworn in at Simla as a member of Council on Wednesday last, under a salute of seventeen guns. Major-General Norman will go through a like process to-morrow.

THE British Government have decided upon conferring the two appointments under the War Office Bill, viz., Surveyor General of Ordnance and Finance Secretary, upon Sir H. Storks and Captain Vivian, respectively.

WE publish elsewhere an account from the "Pioneer" of the Simla banquet to Sir Henry Durand. Lord Mayo was not present apparently, some scruple of etiquette perhaps preventing. Sir Henry and family left Simla for Murree the following (Tuesday) morning.

GOOD conduct badges are to be given to soldiers after a less amount of service than at present. At the same time it is proposed to do away with the bounty offered to recruits. Whether this will affect those men who are already in the service with regard to their good conduct badges is a matter now under consideration of the War Office in consultation with the Horse Guards.

THE following arrangements have been approved of by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief:—Major-General Munro, C.B., to be placed on the Staff to assume command of the troops in the Windward and Leeward Isles; Colonel Sir H. Johnson, half-pay, 5th Foot, to be transferred as Colonel on the Staff from Barbadoes to Jamaica in order to command at the latter station, vice Major-General O'Connor, C.B., who returns to England.

"THERE is every probability," says the "Pioneer," "of Government complying with the solicitations of the Rajah of Mundi to appoint a covenanted officer as Superintendent of that State on the same footing as the Chumba Hill State under the superintendence of Colonel Blair Reid. The officiating appointment will, if the above measure be sanctioned, be filled by Mr. W. M. Young, Assistant Commissioner of the Hooshyarpore district; while Mr. Clark, formerly tutor to the Rajah, will revert to his former appointment in the Educational Department. Lieutenant-Colonel G. McAndrew, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Umballa Division, has been mentioned as the officer likely to be appointed to the permanent Superintendentship."

A CORRESPONDENT sends the "Pioneer" the following sad and interesting particulars with regard to an incident of Cashmere rule which, he says, goes far to justify the charge of "grievous offences against humanity." He writes as an actual eye-witness of the scene:—

> "Several years ago," he says, "a conspiracy was formed by some of his subjects, mostly, I believe, men of rank and influence, against the rule of the Maharajah. The plot was discovered, and the ringleaders either executed or imprisoned for life. In a barred wooden cage in the guard-room of the small fort at Kargil, a place situated on the road running nearly east and west between Srinuggur and Leh, the chief town of Ladak, may be seen one of these political prisoners. The unfortunate man has passed eleven years of captivity in this cruel cage, which measures about 4½ feet square, and is so diabolically contrived that he can neither sit, nor stand, nor lie at ease. He has never, since his incarceration, been shown the smallest mercy; no respite from his painful confinement has been granted him; God's sun, the fresh air, the sight of the common objects of nature has been denied him; the four mud walls of his prison room are his horizon; the sepoy who from time to time brings him his scanty meals furnishes his only connecting link with the living world. Such a thing as I have seen, and here attempted to describe, ought surely not to be."

FALMOUTH, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION.

PROGRESS REPORT.

29TH NOON.—84 miles paid out beyond Gibraltar. All going on well.

NEXT SEASON'S RELIEFS.

WE are enabled to state that the first battalions of the 1st, 7th, 88th, 95th and 103rd Regiments will go home next season and be relieved by the 56th, 63rd, 72nd and 89th Regiments. There will be no relief of Cavalry and Artillery.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Deccan, Captain D. Rennoldson, will sail from Bombay to-morrow morning for Aden and Suez with the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr Kerridge.

For Marseilles—Mr Wiseman, Mr G Reifferscheid, Mr Shipps, and Colonel Anderson.

For Suez—Mr J W Richard, Mr Geo H Wright, Mr James Wright, Mr Jefferson, Mr Donald Graham, Mr Ibbeken, Mr. Thomas, and Mr Bruce.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

THE following passengers sailed by the s. s. Krishna, Captain Coburn, which left the harbour yesterday evening:—

For Liverpool—Mr and Mrs Kirkham and 2 infants, Mr S H Cowan, Mr Ward, Mr and Mrs Power and infant, Mrs Hadow and child, Mr Fitzgerald, Mr Sharpley, Mr Brereton, Lieut. and Mrs Jobling, infant and servant, Mr Ogg, Mr John Stewart, Mr John Parsons, Mr H Watson, Mr Eastwood, Mr Downs, Mr W C Batt, Mr and Mrs Fiske, child and infant.

For Suez—Lieut Col Cardew, Captain Gwyther, Mrs Collins and 2 children, Captain Dennehy, and Mr E C Porter.

For Aden—Mr and Mrs Lawrence and 3 natives.

MEASUREMENT OF COTTON BALES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The system of measuring cotton bales is a subject that has little interest for the public, but a discussion thereon which lately took place in the Chamber of Commerce has given rise to some very extraordinary comments both in your own columns and in those of your daily contemporary. I am not going to discuss the merits of the new, crude, ill-arranged, impracticable scheme that has been brought forward. It only wants rope enough to hang itself, and I think a month's trial will be sufficient for it to work out its own condemnation. But another subject has incidentally come to the surface during the discussion on measurement of bales, namely, the morality of our merchants, and I much regret that both you and your contemporary have taken it for granted on the mere assertion of two very uninfluential gentlemen that our mercantile system is a seething mass of corruption. I am an English merchant myself and have talked over this matter with my own friends, Partners in the oldest and most influential firms in Bombay, and the unanimous opinion among them is, that the statements made in the Chamber were as discreditable to the speakers as they were libellous of the respectable English houses.

It was said by these confessors of iniquity that it was the universal practice to pay so much per hundred bales to the Dubash, in order to defraud the ship by getting small measurement. This bribery is carried on through the muccadum. Now, Mr. Editor, I deny that such is the universal custom. Many of the older and larger houses keep a clerk for the purpose of measuring cotton, and do not employ the muccadum at all. I do not deny that a little trickery may go on among the natives, but that is not the accusation. These honest gentlemen in the Chamber, speaking from their own experience, state broadly that all the merchants in Bombay deliberately countenance a system of direct bribery to defraud the ship-owners.

Now, what is the present system? The merchant and captain are supposed to be represented at the measurement of the bales, and if the captain prefers to delegate such part of his duties to his agent or dubash, I fail to see that there is any great hardship to the shipowner. It was said in the Chamber that captains cannot check the system of acting by agents in the persons of their dubashes.

I cannot see what is to prevent a captain or one of his officers from attending at the screws, and, as a fact most hardworking, intelligent captains do visit the screws, and have a very good idea of the size of the bales that are to be shipped. If some lazy good-for-nothing captains prefer to sit imbibing in the Fort hotels, and leave their owners' interests uncared for, or only cared for by their dubashes, who are encouraged by certain European houses to be dishonest, such a state of things seems to me hardly to warrant the sweeping assertions of our would-be reformers. The fact is, that the present system is theoretically as good as any that could be devised, and that any faults that exist in the working of it are due to the supineness of captains and the readiness of certain gentlemen to take advantage of it, not always within the strict bounds of honourable dealing.

My object is to vindicate English merchants from the charges that have been brought against them, but I may mention that I could name dubashes who are most indignant at the charges brought against them.

It is very satisfactory when a patient is suffering from a disease to be able to trace its cause and it may be worth while to inquire into the cause of this virulent attack of acute honesty with most pronounced symptoms, this sudden ebulition of virtue, this new-found honesty from which our candid friends are suffering. In former years, with a trifling exception, the whole cotton trade was carried on by sailing vessels, and according to our candid friends' confessions they succeeded by a wholesale system of bribery in cheating the ships and getting unfair measurement to their own advantage. But this year things have changed. A large number of steamers has loaded and the captains, ignoring the Chamber of Commerce rules, have insisted on measuring the cotton on board. Our honest merchants find that their system of bribery is no longer available; they find that the measurement is increased and that the captains are stern in adhering to their own measurement. These honourable men had two courses open to them, either to send a clerk to check the measurement on board, or refuse to take orders unless the condition was endorsed, "measurement in accordance with the Chamber of Commerce rules" (this by the way was proposed by Mr. Grant, and is the real cure for the present difficulty), but no, they prefer to come before the public with a penitential, sanctimonious whine, and cry out "We are unclean, we have sinned exceedingly when we could make anything out of it; we have been bribers and corruptors of virtue, so long as we could make a profit out of such conduct but the tables have been turned, the captains of steamers are too much for us, and as it no longer pays to be dishonest we tingle with shame; we shall henceforth walk uprightly, eschewing evil." This is a miserable spectacle which I should not have noticed had these honourable gentlemen contented themselves with uttering their own confessions, but as they have brought sweeping charges against all English merchants I think such charges call for a denial. If I mistake not, the subject is under the consideration of the committee of the Chamber.

ARCHON.

[We did not take the statements for granted, but simply drew attention to them, thinking they should be proved or disproved.]

THE SIMLA BANQUET TO SIR HENRY DURAND.

THE above dinner took place at the United Service Club, Simla, on the evening of Monday (May 23.) The approaches to the Club were tastefully lighted up with Chinese lanterns, which were hung on the trees and placed here and there on the rocks, producing a very pretty effect. There were about one hundred gentlemen present, belonging to every branch of the service, civil and military. Lord Napier presided, and sat on the left of Sir H. Durand, on whose right was Sir R. Temple. The Hon'ble Mr. Strachey sat opposite, and the seats in the neighbourhood were occupied by the chief civil and military functionaries at Simla. The table was arranged in the form of a capital H, with the cross stroke longer than the two side strokes, and it was at the middle of the cross stroke that the honoured guest of the evening sat. There was a very good *menu*, to which every one seemed to do justice, and all the arrangements were very creditable to those who had the management of them, principally, I believe, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Gordon and Captain Filgate.

THE SPEECHES.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

proposed the health of Her Majesty the Queen. The toast was responded to and the national air played.

His Excellency then proposed the health of the Viceroy, followed by an appropriate air.

His Excellency having proposed the health of the Prince of Wales and the other members of the Royal family, "God bless the Prince of Wales" was played.

THE HON'BLE MR. STRACHEY

then said—Gentlemen,—I much regret that owing to the unfortunate absence of my honourable friend, Mr. Stephen, the duty has devolved upon me of proposing the next toast. I regret the more because we might have hoped to have heard from that accomplished orator a speech upon a most worthy subject. But although the toast that I have to propose must always be to all Englishmen a topic of pride and admiration, I feel that for that very reason it is a subject upon which it is unnecessary to say much, and I think that you will agree with me that on this night in particular there is perhaps less reason than usual for making a long speech about the army and navy of England (hear hear), surrounded as we are here by so many distinguished soldiers and having for our president one who has written for himself an unperishable chapter in the history of our country. (Cheers.)

Gentlemen, I ask you to drink to the Army and Navy. (Cheers.)

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

who on rising was greeted with loud cheers, replied—Gentlemen,—It is extremely gratifying to the army to possess the good opinion of their civilian citizens, and I am happy indeed that we have the good-will and good opinion of my hon'ble friend opposite (Mr. Strachey.) The army of the present day has been vastly improved and brought to a great state of perfection, and this is very much owing to the policy, the great zeal and attention of its commander, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. (Cheers.) During the whole time that I was in England I never heard but one expression of the justice, the impartiality and the kindness to all officers of any rank, of his Royal Highness—(cheers)—and I may add that that expression specially referred to officers of the Indian service. It is impossible that those who are not interested in the army can fail to feel some interest at present in the foreshadowed changes, lest we should be blindly following, as we did some time ago, our Prussian models, when we had queues and powder and high stocks and tight coats. But one cannot but feel some just pride when looking at the self-contained and admirable condition of our regiments, the gradual mixture of young with old soldiers, and of young soldiers with veterans, the whole linked together with their officers by acts of kindness. A regiment under good conduct seems a secure refuge and fortress to all the men; it is their home. And on seeing such a complete machine you cannot but feel some apprehension when you hear of short terms of service and of men being drafted to regiments and reserves, and the connection between men and officers of their regiment apparently likely to be sundered. (Hear, hear.) But perhaps as we grow older we become more conservative and too apprehensive of changes. As we look back, whatever the former condition of the army was, it seems to have done its work well, and I feel every confidence that whenever it is called upon again it will do justice to the good opinion which has been expressed of it by my hon'ble friend. (Cheers).

I beg to return thanks on behalf of the Army and Navy.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

rising again, said—Gentlemen,—I am sure you will all join cordially in the toast which I am going to propose to you, and I am quite sure it will give you all great gratification. But I think it will give to no one a higher gratification than to myself to propose the health of my honourable friend Sir H. Durand. (Cheers.) He was my fellow-student at Addiscombe, where by-the-bye he accuses me of having given him once severe punishment—(laughter)—and my friend and comrade for a great many years. At the Lahore banquet, when the Viceroy announced Sir Henry Durand as successor to the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Donald McLeod, an unanimous burst of acclamation told how fully and clearly the representatives of the Punjab then present appreciated the wisdom of the selection, and the vital importance of the question to the welfare and happiness of the millions of that great province. (Cheers.) If we look to the career of the gentleman to whom we are assembled to do honour this evening, we shall find that in 1838 Lieutenant Durand headed a party which blew in the gate of the fortress of Ghuznee. That was an operation requiring the coolest daring and self-possession; a failure would have been fatal to the army and a failure was early announced, but fortunately Lieutenant Durand, with a keener observation, saw that no failure had taken place, arrested the bugle which would have sounded a retreat; the passage was found open and Ghuznee was won. We next see the young subaltern engineer in the high position of Private Secretary to Lord Ellenborough, whom he accompanied in the Gwalior campaign, witnessing the fall of Maharajpore, and he has retained his confidence and regard to this day. After sharing in the actions of Chillianwalla and Goojerat, Colonel Durand next filled various important offices in India, till we find him Governor-General's Agent at Indore, where he remained at his post until the cannon-balls of Holkar's insurgent troops drove him from the Residency and, with what Lord Canning called, a hopelessly small escort Colonel Durand effected his retreat to Sehore. He took political charge of General Stewart's column, which was advancing from Bombay, and was present at the action of Dhar and in various minor actions, which completely restored the authority of the British Government in this province. Lord Canning pronounced that Colonel Durand's conduct had been marked with great foresight and sound judgment, as well in military as in civil matters, and that he had saved our interest in India until our supports could arrive. In 1858, Colonel Durand returned to England and was appointed member of the Indian Council, where his views of the amalgamation of the Indian and British army were strongly approved. He resigned that high office in order to come to India to assume the post of Foreign Secretary, at the warm invitation of Lord Canning, seconded by Sir Bartle Frere and Sir Robert Napier. From 1861 to the present time Sir H. Durand has filled the highest civil offices under the Governor-General as Foreign Secretary and Military Member of Council. Such, gentlemen, is an outline of the important services rendered by our noble guest of this evening; it gives however but a faint idea of the many important occasions in which his ability and experience have been of the greatest value to the State. All men may not share my views, but every one must admire the independent and fearless manner in which he has endeavoured to discharge his duties. (Cheers). The Viceroy has truly said that the new Lieutenant-Governor succeeds to an arduous and most responsible office. Though great strides have been made in the civilization of the province, there remains the more delicate and difficult duty of managing a people awaking to the blessings of good government and learning to appreciate it; whose struggle of 300 years has enabled them to acquire more self-reliance than is to be found elsewhere in India. The relations of landlord and tenant there, as elsewhere, require a cool temper and impartial judgment. Our frontier neighbours have to be consolidated and civilized—measures which I have always believed to be practicable, for they consist of a fine race with many noble qualities, by which they may be won and civilized. Their reputation for bravery is of the highest class in every state in Southern India, and their most faithful and trustworthy services are the admiration of the Frontier Force, which I desire to see maintained in its special character and traditions, feeling an *esprit de corps* and pride being the vanguard of the Indian army. These advantages, with the new-born facilities arising from the commencement of magnificent railways and public works of irrigation, afford a field for a noble ambition. I am sure, gentlemen, that I express your feelings when I say that Sir Henry Durand will enter upon his career with your sincere and heartfelt wishes for his future success, and your fullest confidence that he will fulfil his high office with the distinction that has marked his career heretofore. (Cheers). When he lays down his office his name will remain amongst the people as one of the benefactors of the Punjab. Gentlemen, I propose the health and prosperity of Sir Henry Durand. (Cheers). The band here played,—"For he's a jolly good fellow."

SIR HENRY DURAND.

My Lord and Gentlemen,—It is now three and forty years since I first marched in the ranks as a cadet under the command of General Sir R. Napier. I have now the gratification—the intense gratification—to have the honour of my name being proposed to an assembly amongst whom I see many who have been associated with me in several departments of the public service, who have been my friends, and who have worked with me. I say it is a matter of intense gratification to me to find that my name has been proposed by my old, valued, and most noble friend, Lord Napier of Magdala. It has been very cordially received by the assembly whom I am now addressing,—addressing with a feeling that I shall ill-express the sentiments that I entertain at the present moment. After long years of service, if there is anything that would be an encouragement to a public servant, it is a meeting of this kind, in which all branches of the service are united, and in which, however humble the individual may be, however little merit on his part, so much hearty cordiality is given to his name. Gentlemen, Lord Napier has done me the honour to advert to my services and has given a sketch of those services, and amongst them has referred to one to which I look back with great pleasure and with great satisfaction, for it brought me into connection with a small—and a very small—force of the Bombay Presidency. I can only say that I look back to the work which that small column did, with a satisfaction which perhaps very few at this table would quite enter into, for I do not think it was very much known or at the time much appreciated. But that small column of Bombay troops did the work of—I was about to say—an army, though certainly they did the work of a very large division of the army. What is more, gentlemen, they did it in the face of the greatest possible risk and danger. There was hardly a camp follower who would go out with them. Everything wa against them; they were opposed to enormous masses; they had really to begin a serious siege; they had to carry out cavalry actions; they had three days' hard fighting at Mundlaisur; and I never saw that small column flinch in the smallest degree. (Cheers). Now, gentlemen, the other night I read by the report of the speeches of the Viceroy, that he impressed upon us that we were all one body and one nation serving Her Majesty, and I think that it is on these occasions when one has felt, and has been brought in connection with, as I have, not only our own Bengal presidency troops, but also with those that were at Madras and Bombay, in the manner in which I was mentioning at the period to which Lord Napier has adverted,—I say that it is on these occasions when men throw away all party and provincial feeling and feel that they are really serving one great nation and that nation *England*. (Cheers). Gentlemen, I have ever felt during the course of now what I think will be allowed is a very long period of service in India,—I have ever felt it a support and a strength that we are serving the greatest people—I think the greatest nation—on the face of the earth. (Cheers). It is the freest and most liberal nation; it is the most gallant nation. Take it on the sea, take it on the land; whether it be a sailor or whether it be a soldier, it is a nation worth serving, for wherever you employ them, cast them where you like and where you please, send them up to the heights of Abyssinia and Magdala with a Napier, and, gentlemen, they do their duty. (Cheers). Gentlemen, I say it is a privilege and pride to be associated with servants of that nation and to feel you are really serving a great people. (Cheers). I wish to add a few more words, though I won't detain you long. Gentlemen, an advertence has been made by your noble president to the service to which I was called in 1861, and which I have passed through since I returned from England. I see around me the men to whom I owe everything so far as any efficiency can be ascribed to the mode in which my duties have been discharged. I see sitting at this table one who is now the Foreign Secretary—(cheers)—and on whose known ability it would be presumption on my part to dwell at any great length. That ability has been acknowledged by the post to which he has been advanced, to which his great merits have entitled him. I say it would be very like presumption, indeed, to dwell upon them. Those who were with me in that office under him will lament the great Wylie—and I hardly know a more promising man—who has been taken away from among us. Then there were others who served at the same time whom I see. I say, so far as there was any praise or satisfaction due to the conduct of the Foreign Office during the time it was in my charge, I owe everything to the assistance, the cordial assistance, the active assistance, and the policy of my friend, Mr. Aitchison. (Loud cheers). I see opposite to me Major-General Norman and I see also Colonel Allen Johnson—(hear, hear)—and others of that military department which for five years has been my special charge. Now, gentlemen, perhaps it may be allowed me to say that it would be utterly impossible if it were not for these very able, these very industrious and energetic men, it would be utterly impossible to get through the work of that department; and as for the military member of Council taking any great praise or deserving any peculiar credit for his share in his work, he really owes everything to the assistance of those under him. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, it is with great pleasure that I have had the opportunity of making these few remarks. But there is one more point to which I would advert briefly:—It so happens that by the orders of the Viceroy I am deputed to a province in which as a soldier I have had to fight—that is take my share of fighting—against the Sikh nation. Well, gentlemen, if the principle of loving your enemies is a right one, I certainly feel it towards the men who fought us like men. (Cheers). I saw them as infantry fighting, giving ground step by step, taxing the courage, taxing the endurance, taxing the firmness of our troops. I saw them as gunners standing at their guns and fighting them as long as they could. I saw them all retreat in a solid mass followed by our troops, dealing with them as they deal with a brave and resolute enemy. Gentlemen, it was no ordinary struggle; it was a contest with a people that the Viceroy has lately described as having a strong national feeling, and that national feeling strengthened with strong soldierly pride. If they cost us much, the British nation, the British soldiery, European and native, may well be proud of it; and certainly I go to that province with all the stronger affection towards the people, because I had the honour of being one who fought against them—(cheers)—and certainly if there be any remains of vigour or ability or earnest devotion to the welfare of that people remaining to me at my time of life, it shall be devoted heartily to all that can in any way be done for the welfare of the people of that province. (Hear, hear). They shall command everything in the shape of attention, energy and devotion which I can give. Gentlemen, I ask to be allowed to add that I shall feel very much encouraged in the discharge of these duties by knowing that the head of the Government is our present Viceroy, who, sparing himself in no way, determined to see the whole empire, to investigate everything himself, neither sparing himself in what may be called bodily fatigue, physical fatigue, nor sparing himself in mental fatigue; so resolute in the discharge of his duties and in the mode in which he applies himself to them, he sets an example to every man in the service. (Cheers). In saying this, gentlemen, I would go further and say that with a wise and prudent and peaceful policy he is at the same time one upon whom the nation can rely, who, if there was the slightest *necessity* for it, as I heartily pray God there never may be, would be the first to vindicate the honour of England. (Cheers).

Let me add further that on his right hand will sit one who has raised for himself a name as a soldier, as a commander, which is to the honour of our country, the admiration of foreign countries in Europe, and the admiration of our transatlantic brethren—(cheers)—a name as a commander which no time will cause to fade, and when sitting on the right hand of the Viceroy we shall all feel and know that if—but God forbid it—ever a time should come when our armies are to unfurl their colours and shake them out again, whoever the enemy and whatever the circumstances, Lord Napier will be equal to them. (Cheers). Now, gentlemen, let me once more return my hearty thanks for the very cordial and encouraging manner in which you have done me the honour of receiving me to-night.

"Auld Lang Syne" was then played, after which the party dispersed.—*Pioneer*.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 30th May, 6 A.M.—Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

GALLE, 30th May, 6 A.M.—Mail steamer from Suez signalled.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—30TH MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 30th May, 11-45 A.M., Greenwich time, Time in transit, 2 hours 41 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 30th May, 9-60 A.M., Greenwich time, Time in transit, 3 hours 55 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 29th May, 2-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 25 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 30th May, 11 A.M., Greenwich time, Time in transit, 2 hours 42 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 29th to 8 P.M. of the 30th May is as follows:—

	To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	4 35	0 4
,,	Calcutta	9 49	0 29
,,	Madras	7 51	1 36
,,	Galle	one in 1 hour 28 minutes	

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 30TH MAY, NOON.

Sir William Mansfield has been definitively appointed to the command in Ireland.

All accounts indicate an utter failure of the Fenian raid.

Mr. Disraeli being indisposed, was prevented from attending Parliament.

LONDON, 28TH MAY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was dull and heavy to-day.

Fair Dhollera 9 3/8d.

Oriental Bank shares £42-10.

Chartered Bank shares £17-10.

Chartered Mercantile Bank shares £30-10.

Hongkong and Shanghae Bank shares £38.

The ship Spartan has arrived from Bombay.

SUEZ, 28TH MAY.

The ship Atlas has entered the Suez Canal.

BOMBAY.

FIRE.—On Sunday morning a fire broke out at Khuduck in the house of one Luxmon Ballajee. The house was entirely destroyed, and the damage done to property is estimated at Rs. 700.

HIGH COURT.—Mr. Flynn, chief translator and interpreter of the High Court, intends shortly to proceed to England for a brief furlough, and during his absence Mr. Balajee Pandoorung will act for him.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—In the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Hajee Ismael Hajee Oosman, an iron merchant, and Joosub Aba were charged with driving their vehicles in a rash and furious manner in the Tardeo Road. The second man was discharged and the first fined Rs. 25.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the band of the 95th Regiment at the Esplanade bandstand this evening:—

Quadrille	Hibernian	Jullien
Valse	Black Bird	Fahrbach
Overture	William Tell	Rossini
Selection	Attilla	Verdi
Selection	Satanella	Balfe
Galop	Chang the great Fichow	Godfrey

IT is with regret we have to announce the death of Bae Jerbae, daughter of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., and wife of Mr. Nowrojee Rustomjee Motabhoy, on Saturday evening last at her husband's residence, Byculla. On the occasion of her funeral obsequies yesterday, the sum of Rs. 2,700 was subscribed by her mother Lady Jamsetjee and other relatives for charitable purposes. She was only 28 years of age, and was universally esteemed among the Parsee community.

THE accounts of the heat from the mofussil are frightful. Several cases of death from heat apoplexy are reported in private letters. The sufferings of the "First Royals" at Jhansie are most deplorable. On the 23rd May, the orderly room sergeant died of heat apoplexy, and the bandmaster, and a young officer named Baker, were in a very precarious condition. No wonder, with such a climate and after such a station as Nusseerabad! An officer of high position informed us here in Poona, a few days ago, that the "Royals" were suffering so much that they longed to be back to dear old Nusseerabad! The doors are shut at 7 A.M., when the tatties and punkahs are commenced, and they are continued uninterruptedly until 4-30 next morning. No one could exist if this was not done. If any one goes out, even at 6 P.M., the hot wind is still so fierce as to blister the face and any exposed part of the body. The officers, themselves grea sufferers, are getting up penny readings, and doing all they can to keep up the spirits of the men.

BANK OF BENGAL.—At the meeting of the directors of the Bank of Bengal yesterday (May 26) no change was made in the rates of discount or interest. Margin on 5 per cents, 105; 4½, 103; and 5½, 112.—*Englishman.*

WE are informed that the office of Brigade Major at Poona is soon to be re-established.—*Deccan Herald*, May 30.

COLONEL BAIGRIE and Dr. Lord returned to Poona on Saturday night last from their shikaring excursion into Central India. They have returned not only unscathed from all their perilous adventures in the deep jungles and their encounters with its fierce denizens, but greatly improved in health and strength. They have returned, we hear, richly laden with spoils: they count their trophies by scores. They have not expelled all the wild beasts from India, as St. Patrick did the vermin from Ireland; but they probably would have done so if, as St. Patrick sailed across the Irish Channel on a mill-stone, they had crossed the Jumna or Nerbuddah in the same way.—*Ibid.*

THE SUPPOSED DEATH FROM MALTREATMENT.

AN adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the office of Dr. Hewlett, Coroner for the city of Bombay, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the death of Saraboo, woman, who died suddenly on the 20th instant under circumstances which excited a suspicion against her husband, Peer Mahomed. In consequence of information received, deceased's sister, Fatma, went to her house about 9 P.M. on Wednesday and saw her lying dead. The body was dressed in its burial clothes and was taken away for burial at midnight. The following morning Fatma was informed that shortly before her sister's death she had been beaten by her husband. A report was made to the police which led to an enquiry into the cause of the death.

Meerza Mahomed Jaffer said—He was in the habit of seeing the deceased, whose house was in the rear of his garden. He saw her on the 18th inst, when he heard the noise of some persons quarrelling out in the street. He went out and saw the husband of the deceased by name Meer Mahomed catch hold of her by the hand and strike her with his fist on the face. Seeing this, witness sent a man to call a sepoy and he went away. He heard of her death the next morning, and asked her husband from what cause she had died. He replied "She had died through God's pleasure." As the case appeared to him to be a suspicious one, he reported the matter to the police.

Dr. I. B. Lyon said—I am an Assistant Surgeon in H. M.'s Bombay Army and live at Byculla. I hold the appointment of Government Chemical Analyser. I received on the 20th May from Dr. Sydney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, three sealed bottles containing viscera. In one of the three bottles was stomach; this I examined. I found small pieces of white arsenic adhering to its inner surface. I estimated the quantity of arsenic present as more than two grains. I produce some of the arsenic found. I also examined portions of a liver contained in another of the aforesaid sealed bottles and I found arsenic in it. The quantity of arsenic found was sufficient to cause death.

The inquest was adjourned until to-morrow (Wednesday).

CRICKET.

A CRICKET match was played between the "Zoroastrian Cricket Club" and an eleven of the 95th Regiment quartered at Colaba, on Saturday the 28th instant. The "Zoroastrian" won the toss and sent their opponents to the wickets. The 95th scored 77 runs, including 4 byes, in their 1st innings, and 110 runs including 5 byes and one wide in their 2nd innings, making a total of 187 runs. Their chief scorers were Lieut. Cotton 25 not out, and 39; Mr. Parker 20 and 20; Mr. Miller 1 and 11; Mr. Walker 13 and 1; and Mr. Foster 5 and 20.

The "Zoroastrian" topped their opponents' score in the 1st innings by 5 runs, making 82 runs including 5 byes and 8 wides. In their 2nd innings they scored 62 runs for 7 wickets down, and it was within 15 minutes of sunset when an altercation took place between the Umpires which was not fairly settled till sunset, when the cricketers left the field. The following players scored double figures for the "Zoroastrians."—Mr. E. Nusserwanjee 39 and 22 not out; Mr. H. Jamsedji 12 not out and 0; Mr. M Minocherji 6 and 10, and Mr B Bhiccaji 1 and 10.

	1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Mr Foster	run out Heerajee	5	b B Bhicajee	2
Mr Parker	b B Byramjee	20	b B Byramjee	20
Mr Foulks	b D Pallonjee	0	c B Bhiccajee	4
Lieut Cotton	not out	25	c Heerajee	39
Mr Miller	leg before wicket	1	b B Bhiccajee	11
Mr Goodyear	run out Dorabjee	1	Ditto	2
Mr Walker	b B Byramjee	13	c Heerajee	1
Capt Malcomson	Ditto	0	b B Bhiccajee	6
Mr Kelly	Ditto	0	not out	5
Mr Markie	c Merwanjee	0	run out B Byramjee	0
Mr Tatler	Ditto	8	b B Bhiccajee	2
	Byes	2		3
	Leg Byes	2		2
	Wide Balls	0		1
	No Balls	0		0
		77		110
			Total runs	187

	1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Mr D Pallonjee	b Lieut. Cotton	0	c Foster	2
Mr M Minocherji	b Ditto	6	c Markie	10
Mr M Nowrosjee	c Foster	5	Not out	3
Mr E Nosserwanji	c Ditto	39	Not out	22
Mr B Bhiccajee	b Lieut. Cotton	1	b Lieut. Cotton	10
Mr S Burjorjee	c Fulks	0		
Mr B Behramjee	b Miller	2	Leg before wicket	0
Mr H Jamsedjee	Not out	12	c Capt. Malcomson	0
Mr B Bhimjee	c Goodyear	0	c Miller	6
Mr C Bhicajee	b Muller	4		
Mr P Jeewunjee	c Foster	0	c Parker	7
	Byes	4		2
	Leg Byes	1		0
	Wide Balls	8		1
	No Balls	0		0
		82		62

Total runs [illegible]

With 3 wickets to fall.

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TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 30th May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 30th May, 11-45 A.M. From Continent of Europe via Turkey, 29th May, 9-55 P.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Pera ; lines clear beyond ; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP CASTIGLIONE, Captain Cooper, will sail to-day for Liverpool with 5,610 bales of cotton, 157 bales of wool, and 425 cwt. of hemp.

THE S. S. STOWELL, 731 tons, Captain G. Ward, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with 5,126 bales of cotton, 226½ bags of linseed, and Captain Geary, passenger.

CASES OF SUICIDE.

A CORONER'S inquest was held on Saturday at Khoja Street, on the body of a Parsee lad, aged about sixteen years, and named Shapoorjee Cowasjee. On the previous night, about 10 o'clock, deceased's brother heard a noise from an adjoining room where deceased was sleeping, like that of a person heavily breathing. He knocked at the door, which was opened by one Cowasjee Hormusjee. On going inside the deceased was found lying on his cot breathing heavily. He tried to arouse him, but without any effect. Drs. Blaney and Framjee Shapoorjee were immediately sent for, and on their arrival they tried all the remedies, but to no avail. The boy died about 11 o'clock the same night. A paper was found in the deceased's handwriting lying on the bed alongside of him. On it was written—"You must excuse me, I go to God, and receive my last compliments." It seemed that about three days ago the boy had stolen a rupee from his father's shop, for which he was reprimanded by his brother. He took this so much to heart that in a day or two afterwards he took a quantity of opium, and thus put an end to his life. The jury found that the deceased had committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium.

Another inquest was held on the same day at Trinity Chapel Street on the body of one Framjee Adarjee, aged about forty years. It appeared that the deceased was a resident of Bassein and came to Bombay about a week ago. On Saturday about 5 P.M. deceased was told by his brother-in-law to go to see the fair on the Esplanade, but he refused. Shortly afterwards he went out, but as he did not return till late in the evening, his brother-in-law went in search of him, and while on the road he was informed that deceased had drowned himself in Framjee Cowasjee's Tank, Esplanade. A buggywalla went into the tank and took the body out. Life was quite extinct. The jury came to the conclusion that the deceased had committed suicide by drowning himself in a tank.

Dr. Hewlett held an inquest on Sunday last, on the Esplanade, concerning the death of Nusserwanjee Eduljee, aged about seventeen. Deceased had been suffering from fever for the last two months. He lived with his uncle, Mr. Dhunjee Pallonjee, a Europe shopkeeper On Friday last about 6 P.M., the boy took the key of the shop and went out. He did not return home that night, but this excited no alarm among his relatives as he was in the habit of absenting himself. His uncle searched for him on the following day, but failed to find any trace of him. On Sunday afternoon his body was found in a well on the Esplanade. Deceased had not been altogether in his proper senses for the last nine months. Occasionally he was quite sane, but more frequently he was wandering in his mind. He had never said he would destroy himself.

The Coroner adjourned the case for further enquiry until this day (Tuesday).

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE monthly meeting of the Society was held in its Library Rooms on Thursday, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m.

Present—W. Loudon, Esq., in the chair.

Members—The Right Rev. Henry Alexander Douglas, D D., Bishop of Bombay ; Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Esq. ; Thomas Ormiston, Esq. ; Captain J. E. C. Pryce, F R.G.S. ; W. M. Wood, Esq. ; the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson ; Dr. F. G. Joynt ; A. C. Gumpert, Esq. ; W. Niven, Esq., M.D. ; Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq. ; Javerilal Umiashunker, Esq. ; Atmaram Pandurang, Esq., G.G.M.C. ; Narayan Vasudevajee, Esq. ; Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Esq., M.A. ; Walter Abraham, Esq ; Rustomjee Cowasjee Batherjee, Esq. ; [illegible] Rustomjee, Esq. ; the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer ; [illegible] Limjee, Esq. ; and James Taylor, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

The minutes of the last monthly meeting were read and confirmed.

Members elected—The Hon'ble Sir M. R. Westropp, Kt., Chief Justice of Bombay ; Lieut. E. D. Law, R.N. ; Dr. Henry Harkan, R.N. ; William M. Power, Esq., R.N. ; James Henderson, Esq., R.N. ; and Navigating Lieut. J. C. Richards, R.N., all of H.M.S. Malabar.

Member proposed—Shantaram Vital, Esq., L.M., by Atmaram Pandurang, Esq., G.G.M.C. ; seconded by Shantaram Narayan, Esq.

Several books and pamphlets, as presents to the Library, chiefly from the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, the Boston Society of Natural History, the United States Sanitary Commission, the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences in Stockholm, &c. were laid before the meeting.

Mr. Gumpert exhibited to the meeting a bee-box which he had received from the Society of Bee-Masters in Austria for the purpose of filling it with a swarm of bees to be sent back to Vienna. Mr. Gumpert said that it might interest some of the members present to see the box and to furnish him with some suggestions as regards carrying out the commission entrusted to him.

It appeared from the short discussion which followed, that nothing was done by the natives of this country in attempting to tame or domesticate bees, as was customary in most countries in Europe, and that in so far as the natives were concerned Mr. Gumpert was not likely to receive much aid from them in carrying out the purpose he had in view. It was suggested to Mr. Gumpert that the jungle tribes were the only classes likely to be able to give him any assistance.

The Secretary laid before the meeting the samples of the copper implements and silver ornaments, forwarded to the society by Captain Bloomfield, Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces and the Government of India—which had been found near a village named Gungherish in the Mhow talook, Balaghat district, Central India—as reported at the last monthly meeting held on the 14th ultimo. The discovery of the articles in question is described by Captain Bloomfield in his letter dated 10th February last to the Commissioner, Nagpore division, in the following terms :—"On the morning of the 21st January last, Ooktra Powar, and Rakheia Goud, when out grazing their cattle about 300 yards to the east of the village, saw something which appeared to them to be a piece of iron, sticking out of the ground ; on pulling it up and examining it they found it to be copper ; and on turning up the soil where it was found they discovered many other pieces of different shapes and sizes. On this matter being reported to the police, the naib tehseeldar and a police constable proceeded to the spot and having caused further search to be made found 321 pieces of copper of three different shapes and dimensions ; and about three feet beneath the copper were dug up 102 thin plates of silver of two different shapes and dimensions." Captain Bloomfield further observes that he had been unable to trace the origin and former owners of the property, and that he was unable to arrive at any conclusion as to the object or utility of any of the articles.

The implements and ornaments were examined with interest by the members present, but no one was able to say that articles of a similar character were known or had been seen on this side of India. The general opinion was that they were not of ancient date. The Secretary said it would be necessary to make fuller enquiry on the subject before any opinion was recorded, and meantime he said the articles were at the service of members who took an interest in such matters, and he trusted that some of them might be able after further research, to throw some light on the subject.

The best thanks of the society were voted to the contributors to the Library for their valuable presents, and the meeting was then adjourned.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—30TH MAY.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

LIQUOR LICENSE.—Bastiao Fernandes, a Goanese, was charged with selling spirituous liquor without a license from the Commissioner of Police, and was find Rs. 10.

THEFTS.—A Hindoo was charged with stealing mangoes of the value of three rupees, and was sent to jail for ten days.—In another case a Hindoo was sentenced to hard labour for two months for stealing a silver ornament worth Rs. 18.—A Mussulman was charged with stealing a saree, and was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 30th May, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 83.

CARWAR, 30th May, 10-10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind southerly, thermometer 84, barometer 29·90, rainfall 4 cents.

CANNANORE, 30th May, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 81, barometer 29·940, rainfall 1 inch 27 cents.

TUTICORIN, 30th May, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-east, thermometer 88, barometer 29·83.

MANGALORE, 30th May, 12 P.M.—Weather rainy, thermometer 81.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

LIST OF GENTLEMEN who were present at the Levée held by H. E. the Viceroy at Simla, at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, 24th May 1870.

Colonel J. C. Anderson, Mr. C. U. Aitchison, Mr. J. W. Alexander, Dr. Bryden, Mr. H. S. Beadon, Capt. Cecil Beadon, Col. C. A. Barwell, Mr. E. C. Bayley, Capt. W. J. Bax, Dr. Bleckley, Lord Ulick Browne, Col. M. A. Biddulph, Dr. A. F. Bradshaw, Mr. G. Batten, Mr. A. C. Cregeen, Dr. J. M. Cunningham, Col. Charles Cureton, Mr. A. J. L. Cappel, Mr. R. B. Chapman, Lieut.-Col. Cookworthy, Col. W. A. Crommelin, Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell, Col. Dillon, Hon'ble Mr. B. H. Ellis, Major C. C. Ekins, Captain Elles, Mr. J. W. Edgar, Captain A. J. Filgate, Major-General Fitzmayer, Captain Fitzgeorge, Lieut.-Colonel Huntly Garden, Captain H. Grey, Mr. A. M. Garden, Mr. M. U. Gibbins, Lieut.-Colonel W. Gordon, Mr. Charles Girdlestone, Major-General Huyshe, Mr. F. R. Hogg, Mr. J. Hopkins, Colonel C. Hervey, Lieut.-Colonel G. E. Holmes, Captain Sir Wm. Hamilton, Mr. Arthur Howell, Major J. T. Harris, Mr. H. Hankey, Mr. Hurford, Dr. Jones, Lieut.-Col. A. B. Johnson, Major King, Major W. M. Lees, Col. H. Lewis, Mr. G. W. Ludlam, Major Genl.-Muleaster, Mr. A. M. Monteath, Dr. Muir, Lt.-Col. C. M. MacGregor, Mr. J. Matarin, Rev. D. Murray Mitchell, Col. D. McNeill, Captain Mainwaring, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Major-Genl. H. W. Norman, Capt. Nutt, Lieut.-Col. Oakes, Mr. A. O'Meara, Capt. Pemberton, Mr. Kellow. C. Pye, Major J. E. B. Parsons, Major-Genl. Paton, Mr. A. B. Purcell, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ross, Lieut.-Col. F. S. Roberts, Capt. M. P. Ricketts, Mr. W. G. Romaine, Col. D. G. Robinson, Hon'ble John Strachey, Major C. H. S. Scott, Dr. E. M. Sinclair, Mr. A. B. Sampson, Mr. W. M. Souttar, Capt. Scott, Mr. Whitley Stokes, Col. Tytler, Capt. F. J. Thompson, Capt. R. K. Taylor, Dr. Thorp, Col. The Hon. F. Thesiger, Mr. A. H. Vaux, Lieut.-Col. Watson, Lieut.-Col. J. I. Willes, Major E. C. S. Williams, Col. T. F. Wilson, Rev. C. J. Waterhouse, Mr. E. Willmot, Mr. H. LePoer Wynne, Lieut.-Col. Yonge.

LIST OF GENTLEMEN WHO WERE PRESENTED.

Mr. B. N. Anley, presented by Major-Genl. Huyshe.
Dr. Barker, presented by Dr. Muir, C.B.
Mr. Geo. Chalmer, presented by the Adjutant-General.
Mr. F. D. Daly, presented by Mr. F. Peterson.
Mr. J. T. Dickson, presented by Honourable Sir R. Temple, K.C.S.I.
DeSaumerez, Major-General, presented by Lord Napier of Magdala.
Mr. F. DeSaumerez, presented by Lord Napier of Magdala.
Rev. John Fordyce, presented by Mr. Monteath.
Mr. J. H. Gordon, presented by Major-Genl. Huyshe.
Mr. E. Huyshe, presented by Captain Levinge.
Mr. Albert Heath, presented by Colonel the Honourable F. Thesiger, C.B.
Mr. J. S. Heyman, presented by Colonel Crommelin, C.B.
Mr. R. C. Jones, presented by Colonel Hervey, C.B.
Mr. H. H. Kelly, presented by Major-General Huyshe.
Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, presented by Mr. E. C. Bayley.
Dr. Mansel, presented by Dr. Muir, C.B.
Mr. J. I. Miller, presented by Major E. C. S. Williams
Mr. C. Maddock, presented by Captain Grey.
Mr. G. Pengree, presented by E. C. Bayley, Esq.
Mr. M. J. F. Siddons, presented by Colonel Tytler.
Mr. M. R. Spence, presented by Hon. John Strachey.
Mr. W. P. Woodward, presented by the Deputy Commissioner.
Captain R. J. Walker, presented by Major-General H. W. Norman, C.B.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN WERE UNAVOIDABLY PREVENTED FROM ATTENDING ON ACCOUNT OF ILLNESS.

Colonel Arthur Broome, C.S.I., Captain Minto Elliot, Major E. K. O. Gilbert, Colonel G. C. Hatch, Captain Levinge, Hon'ble Mr. J. F. Stephen, Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, and Colonel P. S. Lumsden.

LIST OF GUESTS PRESENT AT THE STATE DINNER AT PETERHOFF, SIMLA, ON THE EVENING OF TUESDAY THE 24TH.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.
Hon'ble John Strachey, Member Supreme Council.
Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, K.C.S.I., ditto.
„ B. H. Ellis, ditto.
„ Justice A. Ross, Judge High Court, N. W. P.
„ F. R. Cockerell, Member Legislative Council.
Mr. Whitley Stokes, Secretary Legislative Department.
Major-General H. W. Norman, C.B., Secretary to Government, Military Department.
Mr. E. C. Bayley, Secretary to Government, Home Department.
Mr. R. B. Chapman, Secretary to Government, Financial Department.
Mr. C. U. Aitchison, C.S.I., Secretary to Government, Foreign Department.
Colonel W. A. Crommelin, C.B., officiating Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.
Dr. Muir, C.B., Inspector-General of Hospitals.
Major General Fitzmayer, C.B., Inspector R. A.
Major General Paton.
Major General A. Huyshe, Inspector R. A.
Major General DeSaumerez, Commanding Pegu Division.
Mr. W. G. Romaine, C.B., Judge Advocate General.
Colonel the Hon'ble F. Thesiger, C.B., Adjutant General.
Colonel Biddulph, R. A., Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery.
Colonel H. Lewis, officiating Inspector General of Ordnance.
Colonel Dillon, C B., Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief.
Colonel J. C. Anderson, Inspector General of Irrigation.
Colonel Hervey, C.B., General Superintendent, Thuggee Department.
Colonel D. G. Robinson, Director General of Telegraphs.
Colonel T. F. Wilson, C B., Deputy Adjutant General.
Lieutenant-Colonel T. G. Gardiner, Commanding 3rd Buffs.
Lieutenant Colonel W. Gordon, Chief Inspector of Musketry.
Mr. A. M. Monteath, Director General of Post Offices.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. I. Willes, Commissary General.
Dr. Cunningham, Sanitary Commissioner.
Major J. E. B. Parsons, Deputy Commissioner.
Captain Grey, Punjab Commission.
Rev. C. J. Waterhouse, Chaplain, Simla.
Lord Naas.
Major O. T. Burne, Staff.
Major the Hon'ble E. R. Bourke, Staff.
Captain H. Lockwood, Staff.

UNAVOIDABLY ABSENT.

Hon'ble Sir H. M. Durand, C.B. and K.C.S.I.
Hon'ble Mr. J. F. Stephen, Member Supreme Council.
Colonel A. Broome, C.S.I., Controller General Military Expenditure.
Lord Ulick Browne, Commissioner of Chittagong.
Sir Seymour Blane, Bart.
Lieutenant-Colonel P. S. Lumsden, Quarter Master General.—*Pioneer*.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the 28th May, compared with the statement issued on the 21st May :—

LIABILITIES.	21st May.	28th May.
Proprietors' Capital paid up .... Rs.	50,00,000	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	10,00,000	10,00,000
General Treasury Balance	1,32,17,710	1,44,02,174
Deposits at Head Office	1,59,31,872	1,43,99,569
Deposits at Branches	17,05,659	16,29,569
Bank Post Bills outstanding	2,87,052	2,86,948
Reserve	2,92,936	2,92,936
Undrawn Cash Credits	6,29,883	6,57,612
Rs.	3,80,65,112	3,76,69,808
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	23,77,543	28,92,694
Loans at Head Office & Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	6,38,739	6,27,439
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals	20,92,563	20,71,534
Bills Discounted & purchased at do.	1,13,50,220	1,12,10,054
Dead Stock 4,80,451		
Less written off 20,000	4,60,451	4,60,451
Stamps	5,344	5,289
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	12,29,640	10,52,979
Overdrafts	5,827	9,470
Govt. Reserve, Cash ..... Rs. 1,04,03,174	92,17,710	1,04,03,174
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	54,60,496	41,29,336
Do. do. at Branches	46,25,680	42,05,431
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	6,00,800	6,01,957
Rs.	3,80,65,112	3,76,69,808

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd May, compared with the return for the previous week, given in the following results :—

LIABILITIES.				
Gnl. Try. Blce. at H. O. ..... Rs.	1,911,651	1	0	increase
„ at Branches	2,72,945	6	1	increase
Other Deposits	2,573,824	11	1	decrease
Bank Post Bills	85,560	5	2	increase
ASSETS.				
Government Securities ..... Rs.	37,887	0	6	decrease
Loans on Govt. Secs	2,21,930	0	0	decrease
Mercantile Bills Discounted	3,81,405	10	3	decrease
Balances with other Banks	98,620	15	4	increase
Cash at Head Office	7,50,857	13	8	increase
Do at Branches	6,24,504	12	6	decrease

MARRIED LIFE IN INDIA.

(*Friend of India.*)

THE letters which have appeared in *The Daily Telegraph* upon the many and unsuspected causes of unhappiness in married life, have won a large share of the public attention. Are not most men and women interested in the question ? And this happens to be one of those which a letter writer alone can touch upon without giving offence. In this country, as at home, married existence is often marred by some mistake, some ignorance of life or self, some trivial nothing large enough to span all the distance between happiness and unhappiness. But in India, owing to a difference of life, the construction of society, and other reasons, the causes of bankrupt happiness are often peculiar to itself—Indian born. We have received the following letters on the subject :—

Sir,—I can see no reason why we wives in India should not follow the example set by our sisters at home, and discuss the causes of the happiness and misery of our married lives. The press, thrown open to the story there, will not, I am sure, be closed to us here. Now let me state my own experience, hoping that others will do so. With many of us, it is the only means we have of letting our husbands know the truth, what we think of their conduct, that is, without the fear of a row royal, which too often means hard words with them, pehaps the club ; with us, solitude if not tears. The record may be useful to others. You will see from this that I am not a man-woman, something between flesh and fowl, but only a woman : if any thing can be higher or better, which I am woman enough to doubt. But this is divergence, the weakness of my sex. Well, the first year or two of my married life was happy, my husband all affection, our home if anything over-comfortable for our means. But *his* interest would soon put matters to rights, an appointment would clear off our debts ! Children came, and the children of extravagance came likewise—I mean debts. Thus blessings turned themselves into curses. My husband's temper broke down somewhat, and, about the same time, my health. Anyhow the appointment upon the hope of which we had so far lived, and Charles had written to Ranken, Hamilton and others, did not *turn up* (Charles' phrase.) In debt, without money to purchase my husband's company (I forgot to say that *we* are soldiers) it was at last determined that we should sell off everything, raise a little money, and run up to Simla. Of course it would be a very expensive trip, but we had a friend there, and besides there was my husband's uncle down in Kent who knows everybody, and who would do something. It was a bitter trial that selling off of everything, even to the childrens' cots. There was pain and, beyond the pain, beyond the weight at the heart, a something of shame and humiliation that few of the things sold had been paid for. When it was all over, what we had in money seemed to belong to others somehow. I told Charles this. His answer was "An appointment, old woman, will set all square." I shall be only four-and-twenty in October,—no, I mean November, next.

A furnished house at Simla, and well situated, too, because it was important (for our success) to be near the "big-wigs" (I think Charles called them,) besides travelling expenses, forced us into borrowing of a bank. We who were unable to pay what we owed, promised to meet another and new debt. Acting lies such as this, one's prayers seemed to hang about one, as if they felt the falsehood. They brought no relief, no happiness, Charles became altered in manner, often excited by wine, more reckless, more ready to acquiesce in, at least less quick to resent, a low or unworthy sentiment than was his wont. We were getting very surely down to a lower level of life, both within and without ; I felt this, without knowing how to stop the evil. But this was not the time for moralizing. Something must be done, or we were ruined, beyond all doubt. The words look light enough upon paper. Think what they cost me day and night !

After we had been two months at Simla, and when we seemed no nearer to an appointment than we were at Allahabad, a friend (not a gentlemanly person I am bound to say) of my husband, called, and advised Charles. He said we were making a mistake. The way to get on at Simla was to make friends. Give nice little champagne tiffins, (you can't afford dinners, he added,) to the big-wigs, be known to every body, and the thing will be done without difficulty. He had seen hundreds of such cases ; in one, three little tiffins—champagne and truffles—brought the command of a cavalry corps. Charles readily fell into the plan. He saw it all, at once. I did not understand it, it seemed strange to stoop to such means, but what could I do ? Was I to stand in the way of Charles' advancement, in the way of the little ones by my side ? I did not do my duty, I acted like a coward (God forgive me), I failed to warn Charles, whose better nature and better sense were now blinded by the danger of his position, and, let me think, his love for me and our children. Well, sir, we fed some people, who seemed little people living upon their connection with bigger people, and they drank and made promises most freely. It was only a matter of time. A man like Charles, the husband of such a lovely wife—one creature had the impertinence to remark to me—must rise in the army ! Time sped, and as our Simla bills began to pour in, our leave being nearly at an end, Charles' friends by some chance became lame, short-sighted, their memories at fault, unable even to write, at least all our notes remained unanswered. In our hearts, I don't think, although the thought was never spoken, we were much surprised. We had acted unwisely, dishonestly, meanly, and God, in letting us recognize this, left to us our love.

Here we are now, it is five years since the Simla episode, very poor it is true, still slightly in debt, but clear of the great rocks which threatened us with ruin, perhaps something worse than ruin. Are there any sisters now among those rocks ? If so, let them be warned by MARTHA.

Sir,—I have made myself so wretched a home, so comical a home, that I must describe it just to warn other husbands. They will laugh at me but I can't help that, I wish I could laugh. Perhaps I do sometimes when my wife is asleep, for awake she is no laughing matter. And all my doing, all my teaching, fool that I was ! She caught my hobby only too well, and has become an exaggeration of my worst faults. I suppose I had no virtues for her to catch, and she had none naturally. Well, sir, it is just this. I find myself married to a female pay-code, a species of Lady Controller General of every one's pay and allowances, including our own. She knows the Army List by heart, and enjoys reading General Orders very much more than Scott or Bulwer. Having some years back looked up Shakespear in a Quarterly Army List, and discovered that he was in receipt of Rs. 415 per mensem, she declared him a contemptible fellow. Why, that red haired creature Jones (she hates prefixes to names) got twice that without having written Hamlet. Her brother, a wag, says she ought to be printed off for the use of the Pay Department, with marginal notes to show what part of the old girl is in course of translation. But then only saints are translated and she is not one. She snores army rules and regulations, and in the day time her talk is of rupees, annas, and pie. People fly from us, but she follows them up vigorously. We none of us escape her. Men, strong men, throw themselves down in despair, and implore her to go on, knowing full well she will not go away, that all the story about Pott's appointment, pay, and fund deductions *must* be told. Verily the sins of the husband are visited upon his friends, no I mean his wife, that is, I should have said himself. As I have made my nest so must I sit upon it. But having turned a wife into a human pay and audit *vade-mecum*, let me warn others against attempting a similar metamorphosis. Fancy a man being married to Colonel Champneys ! It is my doom nevertheless.

A SUFFERER.

THE CIVIL SERVICE IN INDIA—AS IT IS.

THIS is how the *Indian Daily News* has heard many young Civilians express themselves :—

"I find the Service is a swindle. Before I came out, I had read lots about England's mission in the East, the mild Hindoo, and the greatness of the work on which I was about to enter, that of assisting in administering justice to dependent millions, and in carrying out the measures designed by a foreign Government for the elevation and improvement of a loyal and grateful people. It did not, however, require a long residence in this country to show me how false my anticipations had been. When I arrived, I was set to work in the interior to try petty cases, which soon ceased to interest me, one being exactly like another, and nine out of ten false. I found also, that I had to prepare for examinations about which I knew nothing before, and on which I was surprised to learn that my promotion depended. For this I had to get up a mass of laws and rules, more or less cancelled and revised in a most perplexing manner, and some again, unintelligible. All this I had to plod through without assistance, and I could not help thinking how much better it would have been if I could have received instruction in them at home, instead of wasting time over them here. That's one pull which the Haileybury men must have had over us. I think it rather hard, moreover, that Smith, of my year, whom I had known at school and college, should pass I year before I did and so step over my head, though I knew that I was worth two of Smith any day. However, I got through at last—purely by chance, for I had given up all idea of working for them ; and in due course I got my promotions. But the examinations were the lightest grievance I had to complain of. It was rather a shock to me, with all my ideas about administering justice and equity to our swarthy subjects, to find that *there is absolutely no such thing as justice in India at all*. I had not been long in this country before I discovered this, and for a time I tried to struggle against the roguery going on around me ; but I gave it up though even now I occasionally feel the remains of my former indignation, while I am recording the depositions of men whom I know to be hired perjurers. And it is not only the general public of rogues at whose hands I suffer these indignities. One might expect that the police, at all events, would give one an opportunity of trying a satisfactory case now and then. Well, they do, perhaps one case in fifty ; but, upon my word, they are the greatest ruffians with whom one has to deal. On the whole, there is absolutely no such thing as justice in India. Instead of being the respected distributor of justice to the people, I am, in my judicial capacity, simply one more instrument of oppression, to be used by those who can afford to pay for me, against those who cannot. People tell me I get good pay. I should think I ought, considering the sort of work I have to do—work characterized by more than one magistrate and collector friend by the expressive native epithet, *paji*—I say I think I *ought* to get good pay, but I don't know that I do."

This, says the *News*, is the burden of the lamentations from more than one or two competition wallahs, and is, of course, not surprised that the service is not popular in its lower ranks.

ALLAHABAD TENT CLUB.

SOME of the readers of the *Pioneer* may be interested to hear of the excellent sport enjoyed by six of the Allahabad Tent Club a few days since. The party consisted of Major General Travers, V. C. ; J. C. Robertson, Esquire ; Captains Dick, Travers and Mariner, and Lieutenant Boileau. Arrived at Sirsa Road station by the midnight train on Tuesday, a canter of six miles before dawn brought us to the village of Poorwa, in the Khyraghur district, where our hunters had been previously sent. After a halt of five minutes we started in the direction of a low line of hills on which we were told we were certain to find a large sounder. These hills were very rocky, and covered with sharp loose stones, stunted trees and bushes, with a deep nullah winding through them. They presented ground which, to say the least, it was not inviting to ride over ; and certainly it proved destructive to our horses' feet if nothing more. As day dawned a truly glorious sight met our view—a sight that would make the blood of the oldest hunter tingle with joy and compel him to feel young again —a sight that none of us present can ever forget. While still in doubt and anxiety whether our expedition in the piping heat of May would be rewarded with sport or not, we beheld at no distance on the crest of the hill on which we were riding what, at first, appeared to us in the grey morning light, rocks and large stones. They were a sounder of about a hundred, and seen against the horizon at that hour seemed marvellously large. They had halted to reconnoitre us more carefully, and the result evidently did not lead them to believe us as harmless as the innocence depicted on our faces might have led them to expect. As our line of hunters, two and two, advanced, each party selecting a boar and frequently giving him up again for what appeared a larger one, the multitude moved off slowly at first, while every now and then some grizzly old villain would turn in the hope of finding that we did not belong to that race of white unbelievers who ride with spears and eat the flesh of swine, and upon whose eccentric enmity to his order he had been taught to look with horror but not with dread,—a feeling to which a well-bred boar will not acknowledge. More closely, but still quietly pressed, the brutes quickened their pace, and then with a crash, all doubt on their part being at an end,—they went headlong down the slope, across the deep nullah and narrow valley below, and hard-pressed by the pursuing hunters, scattered wildly on the face of the still more rocky hill opposite, while each party of horsemen continued the chase over rocks and over stone at a pace, which sent the horses' shoes flying and which, when ridden over quietly afterwards, caused surprise that no one had been brought to grief. Magnificent and encouraging as the sight of this sounder was we unquestionably made a mistake in knocking up our horses over the difficult ground. Before night we were most agreeably surprised at discovering beyond doubt the error we had committed. Our first morning was thus spent in hunting over rocky and stony hills, on which it was almost impossible to get on fair terms with the foe. Luck favoured our party, for one boar, less discreet or more defiant than his companions, broke into the open, making for a distant tank at a rattling pace, when the General proved too much for him and after a hard run caught him close to it. The boar then showed what a fighting stock he sprang from : taking up a position on the edge of the water he charged whoever approached and fighting to the last died an honour to his race. Giving our horses a little breathing time we rode slowly to camp at Puttra, about six miles further south ; *en route* Captain Dick also took a first spear. The country around this village is very open with few trees and is without jungle or cover for pig, beyond the slight shelter afforded by the grass or weeds growing in the tanks, of which there are many. The pig however strange to say, were always found lying in the open plain, even throughout the day, and generally in large sounders. No beaters were required, as the villagers marked the "unclean animals" down and took us to them without fail. The most fastidious could not complain of the country over which we now had to ride. It was a cultivated level extensive plain with the exception of small patches here and there, which had not been brought under the plough. These were full of deep holes and fissures which demanded what they did not always receive—careful riding. Over such a country a boar soon found that no strategic movement would avail, and that in his ivories alone could he trust for victory.

A report of a large sounder lying in the open half a mile from camp, found us in our saddles again at 4-30 P. M. As we approached they stood up and looked defiant, allowing us to come close, when suddenly they burst away on all sides, boars, sows and "olives." We broke up into three parties, the General and his brother, Messrs. Robertson and Boileau, Captains Dick and Marriner, each signalling out a tusker. We did not meet again till dusk in camp, and to give a fair idea of the afternoon's splendid sport it is only necessary to add the numbers killed, and to say that every pig fought like a demon to the last. The General killed two boars alone, and with Captain Dick a third. Captain Travers' horse unluckily came down with him early in the fray and his right hand was sprained, preventing the further use of a spear. Messrs. Robertson and Boileau had a tough, but successful, battle with a very fine boar, and both in the same nullah kissed mother earth ; there Mr. Boileau's horse was unfortunately cut. Captains Dick and Marriner together killed two, and then separating killed one each, Captain Dick receiving a severe cut through his boot. The day's bag was nine.

Five next morning saw us on the move again and a two mile ride brought us to a nullah, in which a noble tusker was said to dwell. Getting warning of our approach he was away with the advantage of a quarter of a mile's start. Messrs. Robertson (first spear), Boileau, the General, and Captain Dick were, however, soon up with him. His line was for a tank about a mile distant and he led us here and there over a bit of very holy ground. Though wounded he turned not, except to charge those who came within his range, until he reached the edge of the tank, when he showed front and fought as a true and game old boar should do ; he was one of the finest killed during the trip. While still admiring our brave but fallen adversary, a man ran up stating that a small bush in the open was the resting place of a sounder of twelve. These, half a mile distant, we found lying close. A clod of earth disturbed their innocent slumbers and away they went with two fine boars,—evidently of the Mormon creed,—among them. The finest of these cried first spear to Captain Marriner before he had steamed a quarter of a mile, when scorning further flight he took up a defiant position by a bush, fighting valiantly in spite of many wounds and receiving the finishing stroke from his antagonists on foot. The General mounted on a fresh and untried Waler, took up the running with the second boar when the first was wounded. It appears his horse had some objection to facing the "unclean animal," but this having been got over during a long run he managed to spear the savoury gentleman no less than eight times. On the last occasion, however, his horse got so severely cut that he could not be induced to face the boar again, who now master of the field displayed the same ready eagerness for the fight as he had done from the first. The General had, therefore, to content himself with keeping him in sight, hoping that a spare horse might be brought up, or that the chances of the chase might bring one of his companions into view. Moreover, it did not seem probable that an animal so desperately wounded could live much longer. But he travelled further than was expected before he lay down and died. The General, finding his horse was more severely cut than he had thought, led him to a village two miles distant, where finding himself still six miles from camp, his horse done up, and now becoming very lame, he decided to take shelter in the village from the almost overpowering heat of the midday sun. He immediately despatched a villager to camp with a note, requesting that a fresh horse might be sent him. This note, however, was not delivered until 7 o'clock, and in the meantime, as we could obtain no tidings of our well-beloved General, we feared he might have met with some serious accident, and at 4 o'clock mounted and went in search of him. After many enquiries we learnt that a "sahib" was in a certain village, but on arrival there found he had left, so we followed and soon overtook the General *en route* for camp.

Mr. Robertson and Captain Dick having been obliged to return to cantonments the reduced party took the field on Friday morning. Meer Mudut Ali Bahadoor, the worthy tehseeldar of the district, soon placed us in the presence of game, which proved however to be only a sow with four youngsters. These were of course left for a better fate. Crossing a few fields brought us within sight of a fine sounder trotting off. Coming up with them we selected a large boar which turned out however to be a jinking brute difficult to get up to. When wounded he managed to get under Captain Travers' horse, which plunging violently threw his rider. The boar at once attacked him giving him three severe gashes, after which he was apparently making off, but seeing his victim attempting to rise turned and renewed the attack very savagely. Luckily Captain Travers got his feet towards the boar and kicking vigorously kept the tired brute off for a moment and gave time to Captain Marriner on his staunch old horse, Bombay, about seventy yards off, to come down on the broadside of the pig with a magnificent rush, and run him through the heart ; upon which he staggered for a moment, quivered and fell over dead. Fortunately Captain Travers was not dangerously cut, but yet so severely as to bring the sport to an end, as it was necessary to have him conveyed to cantonments as rapidly as practicable. We returned to Allahabad on Friday night, having enjoyed really excellent sport, killed thirteen rare fighters, all large and some above the average height. Had we known the country, and been out before the crops were altogether off the ground, we should have found without doubt even a much larger number of pig. For the success which attended our expedition we are mainly indebted to our friend Meer Mudut Ali Bahadoor, tehseeldar of Khyraghur, who procured for us excellent information about the game and did all in his power for our comfort.

ONE OF THE SIX.

—*Pioneer*, May 27.

SIMLA.

24TH MAY.—Within the last few days we have been visited with mild editions of the fourth and seventh plagues of Egypt. On Saturday last we had hailstones for rain, and now we are troubled with all manner of flies *et cætera* in all our coasts. I suppose no one objected to the hail, as it melted directly it fell, and the dust which has been very irritating lately was laid for a few hours ; but we are vexing weary of our lives because of the armies of Beelzebub, the Prince of Flies. I know not whether the house-fly of Simla is of a different order, family, genus, species, or variety to the house fly of Europe ; but Simla flies strike me as being particularly full-bodied, and generally disagreeable ; and they have furthermore a most reprehensible habit of settling on the tip of one's nose every day at 3-45 A.M. precisely. On Saturday there was to have been a cricket match at Annandale, Civil *versus* Military, but owing to lack of numbers the match could not be played—another instance of the terrible dearth of males up here this season. On Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. Strachey gave a *conversazione* in honour of Sir H. Durand ; the guests must have numbered about 120 or more : the rooms were beautifully arranged and decorated, the music and songs were charming, and the entertainment was felt to be a perfect success. I trust I may be excused for thus writing of a private party : it is only because of the quasi-public motive with which it was given that I have ventured to mention it.

Yesterday the "Monday Pop" came off as usual at Herr von Goldstein's. The programme contained the overture to the opera "Il Barbier" *violin* (Herr von Goldstein), *flute* (Mr. Siede), *violin* (Mr. Akermann), *violoncello* (Mr. Batten), and *piano* (Herr Mack). The song of "The Village Blacksmith" (Mr. Macleod) ; *Variations du Concert* (flute, Mr. Siede) ; one of Haydn's Sonatas (*piano* Herr Mack, *violin* Herr von Goldstein, *violoncello* Mr. Batten) ; Aria from "Don Giovanni" (Mr. Batten) ; and the Valse "Die Hydropatan" (violin, flute viola, violoncello, and piano as in the overture.)

But *the* event of yesterday was the dinner given to Sir Henry Durand by "Simla society." It was given, as you know, at the United Service Club. This morning the levée was held at Government House. The mixture of full-dress uniforms, sun-topees, wide-awakes, white umbrellas, and other jarring elements of decoration combined on the persons of some of the officers, was as painfully conspicuous as ever, and there was about the usual number of *saises* officiating as armour-bearers to those warriors who found they could get on better without their swords.—*Pioneer*.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF FIELD OFFICERS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH.

India Office, London, 10th February 1870.

MY LORD,—Para 1. I have received and considered in Council your military letter, No. 364, dated 18th October 1869, forwarding certain papers relative to the subject of your former despatch, No. 443, of the 7th November 1868, and of my reply thereto of the 11th March last, No. 73.

2. The papers now submitted consist of a minute by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated 12th October 1869 ; a minute by Sir H. Durand, dated 9th August 1869 ; two memoranda by Major-General Norman, dated respectively the 3rd and 29th June last ; three memoranda by your Controller General of Military Expenditure, dated severally the 29th April, 10th June, and 3rd July 1869 ; and copy of a General Order, dated 15th October 1869, with correspondence connected therewith.

3. In forwarding these papers your Government observe that you are of opinion that sufficient ground is shown in the memoranda and notes prepared by Major-General Norman and Colonel Broome, to justify your suggesting that I should re-consider the terms of my despatch, though you have no desire to press the adoption of any scheme of the kind under discussion, if, on full review of all that is said, I feel such a scheme to be inexpedient.

4. Although I am of opinion, as shown in my despatch of the 11th March, that there are reasons of an administrative character against the scheme proposed in your letter of the 7th November 1868, which more than counterbalance any financial considerations involved in the matter, I have thought it right to clear up any doubts that might have arisen upon the latter point by referring these papers also to Major-General Hannyngton ; and I forward, for your lordship's information, that gentleman's report.

5. I see in the papers now forwarded, no reason for doubting the propriety of the decision communicated to you in my former despatch of the 11th March last ; and as the discussion on the financial merits of the scheme would appear now to have exhausted the subject, your lordship will, I doubt not, agree with me that it is not desirable to carry that discussion any further.

6. I learn from the 3rd and 4th paragraphs of your letter and from the General Order which accompanies it, that in furtherance of the proceedings suggested in the 55th paragraph of my despatch, you have granted to the young officers on the general list, until 1st May 1871, to qualify themselves for staff employment by passing the higher standard examination in the native languages. I approve of this proceeding but would suggest that provision should be made by a further notification for the cases of officers absent in the meantime in Europe.

7. In the 6th and three following paragraphs of your letter, you give reasons for considering it inexpedient to carry out the instructions contained in the 54th paragraph of my despatch, the terms of which were as follows :—"Among the latter class" (that is, the officers who have not passed the language test), "it is generally understood that there are many officers otherwise well qualified for active employment, and who in many cases possess a colloquial knowledge of the language. Her Majesty's Government consider it advisable, under present circumstances, that all of this class of officers, whose names were borne on any regimental cadre prior to the re-organization of the army, should be employed on the staff, whether passed or not, in such departments and positions as your Government may consider them individually best fitted for. Such a course of procedure will doubtless involve a departure from an established and very important rule, but can form no embarrassing precedent, inasmuch as all officers, before entering the Staff Corps hereafter, must qualify in the native language."

8. I understand that your objections to this measure are :—

1st. That it will be viewed as a hardship by those officers who, carrying out the desire of Government, have qualified in the languages, and thereby have become entitled, under the rules of the service, to expect that appointments and promotions in departments, &c., were alone to be bestowed upon them, and upon others similarly qualified.

2nd. That as there is now a superfluity of superior officers, there will usually be two or more candidates for every vacant appointment, and in such case the best officer should be selected, who will ordinarily be one who has taken the trouble to qualify in the languages.

3rd. That the number of unpassed officers who entered the service prior to 1858 is now small.

9. With regard to the first objection, I have to observe that, while I cannot admit that any officer who has, in obedience to a reasonable order, and with a view to his own interests, qualified for employment by passing in the native languages, could with propriety complain of the exercise, on the part of the Government, of its undoubted right to waive the order in any case where the interests of the service rendered it desirable, the instructions communicated to your lordship on this subject are not, I conceive, open to the objection made, inasmuch as they do not tend to place the unpassed officer on a footing of equality with those who have passed.

10. There can be no question that the latter would have, *cæteris paribus*, higher claims, and a far larger field of employment open to them. There are, however, positions in which a thorough knowledge of the native languages is not only not absolutely requisite, but in which other qualifications may be of far higher importance, and under the present exceptional circumstances, with a considerable number of unemployed officers still remaining, it appears to me unreasonable that their services should be lost to the State, and the officers themselves maintained in idleness, notwithstanding that suitable employment could be found for them, in compliance with a rule which at the time of their entering the service had not the effect of precluding them from regimental employment.

11. The above remarks apply also to your second objection ; and with regard to the third, it seems to me that the smaller the number of the officers in question, the less will be the inconvenience of the nature anticipated by your lordship in carrying out those instructions.

12. It must rest with the several Governments, however, to select such officers as they may, in the interests of the public service, think well fitted for the various appointments connected therewith.

13. I have only to repeat, and to request, that instructions accordingly may be communicated to the Government of Madras and Bombay, that under present circumstances the interests of Her Majesty's service seem to require that the fact of an officer who entered the service prior to 1858 not having passed in the native languages should not be considered an insuperable objection to his employment in situations for the duties of which he may possess, in other respects, special qualification, and for the discharge of which a high degree of accomplishment in the languages of the country is obviously not necessary.

14. The fact that there are such appointments does not in the least degree lessen the importance of the existing general rule, which requires that all officers shall pass an examination in the native language before entering into the Indian service.

15. I have only further to remark that the terms in which the unpassed officers are alluded to by both Sir W. Mansfield and Major-General Norman in their respective minutes, have served to strengthen my conviction of the propriety of the course laid down in my despatch of the 11th March, as to the proper mode of dealing with them.—I have, &c.,

ARGYLL.

THE *Canadian News*, referring to the new route to Japan and China, *via* California, for which the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada has just completed arrangements to give "through" tickets from Liverpool, says :—"A traveller leaving Liverpool will make the grand journey of about 24,000 miles in 80 days."

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE *Benares Akhbar* explains the disaffection of the Ulwur Thakoors by the favouritism shown to the son and son-in-law of his personal attendant, Inayut Ullah Khan, by the Maharao. "These persons," it says, "have taken upon them to usurp the estates of the chiefs of the State, and this has disgusted the people."

LIEUTENANT BIRCH, late Deputy Commissioner of Police, last Tuesday (May 24) fell off a horse on the race-course while taking his morning ride, and sustained a fracture of the left leg. He is being attended on by his medical adviser at Mr. Paul the barrister's residence. The accident is likely to lay him up for some time.—*Englishman*.

MR. EDGAR, who did such good service last cold season in penetrating the Looshai country and conciliating the chiefs, is now at Simla making his report to the Government of India. A plan is about to be adopted which is likely to settle the whole of the Cachar frontier. Mr. Grey's government has shown a degree of earnest attention to this subject which contrasts favourably with the apathy of his predecessors.—*Friend of India*.

MAJOR MACGREGOR is not, we are told, to be removed from the field of his present useful labours to the military secretaryship of the Punjab. That appointment is not apparently personal to the Lieutenant-Governor of the province, but is part of the Government itself ; so that Major Black, the present incumbent, is likely to remain undisturbed in his post, unless, of course, he should choose to vacate it, of which we do not hear any rumour.—*Pioneer*, May 27.

THE Brook Green Volunteers—one in number—who used to be reviewed by the General and staff, and ordered to form himself into a square to resist a charge of cavalry, would, had he been spared to us, have found in the Chanda High School an item almost as well supervised as himself. There are in that institution nine scholars and eleven teachers. As there is one Christian among the former we suppose he has three teachers to himself.—*Pioneer*.

WE feel much pleasure in having to announce that early next month, probably on the 6th and 8th, there will come off performances at the Hussars' Theatre, of a very attractive kind, three ladies of the station (Umballa) and officers of the three branches of the service, having had the spirit and good sense to resolve to take parts. The programme will consist of the well-known comedy, entitled, "Still waters run deep" to be followed by a comic song by Private Robent and the burlesque of "Ali Baba, or the Thirty-nine Thieves."—*Mofussilite*.

ON Saturday last a large meeting of the Kayoth caste was held at Allahabad, in the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces and many of the chief officers of the Government, at which the subject of reduction of native marriage expenses was thoroughly discussed, and resolutions adopted. It must not, however, be supposed that this is the first movement made in this direction in the N. W. P., for the subject has engrossed the attention of the natives in all the districts east of Allahabad for a long time past, and the principal mover (Baboo Peary Lall) has been striving to gain the unanimous consent of the Kayeths for nearly two years—without success. Precisely what success has now been attained, we will show in our next. —*Pioneer*, May 26.

ARCHITECTURE IN BOMBAY.

THE foundation stone of a new church, St. Paul's, Camatteepoora, was laid on Wednesday (May 18) by Mr. Justice Gibbs. The Bishop, assisted by a procession of clergy and choristers, officiated at the ceremony. This is the third church within as many years in Bombay, and there is still room for more. It is notable that all three are from the designs of one architect, Mr. W. Emerson,—one for the C. M. S. at Girgaum, one for the Free Church of Scotland at Khetwaddy, and this last for the S. P. G., which three letters now-a-days guarantee a certain amount of "high" practice, inaugurated by the procession of Wednesday. Now the C. M. S. new church has never been officially consecrated, and the incumbent, if he chose, could allow a clergyman of any other persuasion to officiate in its pulpit ; a profanation the possibility of which His Lordship of Bombay will take good care to avert in the present case. (I should be sorry to dwell upon a perhaps not very important subject, but it may as well be mentioned that a petition or representation got up by the Protestant party against certain so-called ritualistic practices in the Cathedral, and which caused a little stir at the time, although it never reached the newspapers, seems to have been dropped or quietly absorbed somewhere.) The new church is of simple and bold design, although the building is not large. By the way I have seen photographs of the same architect's designs for the exterior and interior of the new cathedral for Allahabad, and also of the silver trowel to be used in the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone. But I do not remember to have seen any account of this event. Surley this scheme is not drifting to the limbo of Indian good intentions. There are materials for two or three fine cities folded up and put away on the dusty shelves of many an office in the three presidencies, and Bombay is peculiarly rich in these visionary *chateaux*. The drawing of the city of Eden shown to Martin Chuzzlewit was a meagre draft on the imagination, compared with some of the plans for the re-building of this city. Yet a great deal has been done and is now in hand, so that Sir Bartle Frere will have something wherewithal to point the periods of the lecture he will by this time have delivered to the architectural museum on this subject. One of the series of new buildings on the Esplanade is just finished. The committee appointed to decide such matters agreed that although it could not control the vagaries of style, it might settle some sort of *alignement* and decree an uniform height of cornices, and so on. Architects, you know, have a trick of fighting furiously about style. There was an effort made to compel Gothic as the Frere Town style, which, as I said before, the Catholic-minded committee declined to endorse. The result is odd, to say the least of it. The French Bank (Comptoir D'Escompte) an edifice of the Ioare, not to say ghastly, classic type, order on order,—rigid and formal as a diagram from Gwilt—runs in the same lines with Mr. Emerson's ultra-Gothic Treacher's Building. In honest truth nobody cares for originality and character in architecture, and the new bank, though miserably poor in design and detail, is big and regular, and some people think imposing. The Mechanics' Institute removes next week in its pretty envelope-box of a building, and the Municipality will shortly be established in a new and lofty edifice next door. The effect of the mass of new works on the Esplanade is fine, but the virgin whiteness of the stone, to which much is due, will be toned by successive monsoons and the moisture-laden sea winds, to the colour of the grimly respectable Town Hall. Complaints are continually being made of the perishable nature of the Porebunder stone, which is the staple material for building here and various preserving solutions have been tried, but the fact that English Bath and Portland stone and Normandy Caen stone are little more durable, seems to fix the blame rather on the excessive humidity of the climate than the nature of the stone. I believe the Health Officer—for sanitary reasons—wants to whitewash the black tower of the Cathedral but if it were made spick-and-span now it would be mildewed and mottled all over like rotten cheese before the end of the rains. So you will perceive that architecture is not without its difficulties here.—*Bombay Correspondent of Pioneer*.

THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

THE following memorial, signed by most of the leading London establishments connected with the East, has been presented to the Postmaster-General by Mr. R. W. Crawford, M.P., in favour of the Brindisi route :—

London, April 1870.

My Lord,—The result attained by the supplementary mails *via* Brindisi, during the past severe winter having proved very satisfactory, we, the undersigned, take the liberty of requesting the favour of your reconsidering the expediency of the Brindisi route being permanently adopted.

We further venture to hope that your lordship will cause representation to be made in the proper quarter regarding the delays which at present occur in the French railway service by this route, in order that greater regularity and despatch may be obtained.

We have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient servants,

Oriental Bank Corporation ; Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China ; Bank of Australasia ; London Joint-Stock Bank ; Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China ; J. H. Schröder and Co. ; Rothschild and Sons ; Hambro and Son ; Crawford, Colvin, and Co. ; Matheson and Co. ; F. Huth and Co. ; Frühling and Goschen ; Brown, Shipley, and Co. ; Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt ; Menasu and Sons ; Benecke, Souchay, and Co. ; Kraeutler and Mieville ; Ashton and Co. ; London and County Bank ; Rodocanachi, Sons, and Co. ; Ralli Brothers ; Argenti, Schlizzi, and Co. ; Bank of South Australia ; Sassoon and Co. ; Adamson and Co. ; L. Reiss, Brothers ; H. Eaton and Sons.

The Right Hon. the Marquis of Hartington,
Postmaster-General.

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH" OF MAY 7.

THE RIGHT WAY OF TAKING IT.

To liquor up is the usual expression, but to liquor down would seem to be the more correct one.

A NATURAL REFLECTION.

A policeman the other night was overheard remarking, that before he went to bed he thought of a good supper as his *area pensée*.

A LOCAL ASSOCIATION.

The common belief is that the modern practice of cooking horse-flesh for the table was first introduced in France ; but it seems far more probable that it originated in this country, at a place called STEWPONY.

DULCET.

Half the duty is taken off. Sugar is down in price. Saccharissa says there is a line in Tennyson, which all consumers, whether of moist or lump, may now quote with peculiar propriety :—
"Sweet and low, sweet and low."

SOMETHING LIKE A BONNET.

We read in that delightful organ of feminine fashion, *Le Follet*,—that the spring bonnets will have "fronts, crowns, and curtains." *Le Follet* may well call bonnets with so many features of the bonnet about them "elegant novelties !"

"THE SERVANTS !"

Jeames.—"Well, I wish my old woman would make haste ! I want my luncheon !" Chawles.—"If she's got chatterin' along o' my gals, shan't see her this 'alf-'our, dessay !" [Overheard and mentally noted by her Ladyship, who was close behind.]

LATEST FROM PARIS.

Among other fashionable novelties, we see mention of "an absinthe green robe *à train*" as being all the rage with the swellesses of Paris. Had we to propose the health of our fair neighbours, we might include them not unfairly among "our absinthe friends."

JUMPING TO CONCLUSIONS.

A sporting contemporary notices a novel cricket match in which the competitors were one-legged and one-armed pensioners. It concludes by saying, "The game was decided in favour of the one-legged men by twenty-eight *runs*." This is, of course, a mistake ; the writer must mean hops.

AMBITIOUS.

Miss Ethel.—"Mamma dear, I think I shall be a Dutchess."
Mamma.—"What nonsense, Ethel ! What do you mean ?"
Ethel.—"Why, how would it be if I married a *Dutch* ?"

EDWIN TO ANGELINA.

I never knew how dear wert thou
Till we were man and wife,
When to perform my marriage vow
Became my task in life.

Since then there scarce hath passed a day
But some expensive whim
Of thine hath made me dearly pay,
Although my funds were slim.

Thy various costly tastes to please,
In living and in dress,
My purse hath grown small by degrees,
And beautifully less

Ah, if in wooing men could know
How dear their wives would be,
Less haste for wedlock they would show
Than erst I showed for thee.

THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" HOAXED.

ADMIRERS in general of the high class portraits of the heroes of contemporary history, ephemeral though their fame may sometimes be, which from time to time appear in the pages of the *Illustrated London News*, and believers in the fidelity with which nature is represented by the exquisite art of the engraver, must have been struck with the impressive presence of the gentleman who in last week's edition was styled "The Right Reverend Joshua Hughes, D.D., Bishop of St. Asaph ;" though why our contemporary should give Mr. Hughes the brevet rank of D.D., which neither university seems in a hurry to confer on him, when in the notice of him he is only recorded as B.D. of Lampeter, is rather a puzzle to us. Still present friends of the right reverend prelate *in futuro* must have been perplexed to find a reason why he should shave off his whiskers preparatory to being photographed, and further must have been completely mystified as to the wonders of the photographic art, when a doubtless lifelike reproduction of the photograph, taken by Mr. Brown, of Rhyl, presented to their astonished gaze some one who was certainly not Mr. Joshua Hughes. Others, again, acquainted with the features of a certain vicar resident not two miles from Denbigh, must have been somewhat surprised to see a flattering likeness of their friend labelled as Joshua Hughes, D.D., Bishop of St. Asaph. They doubtless would have rejoiced could the description have been also applied to their friend. Joking apart, however, a very stupid hoax seems to have been perpetrated on the *Illustrated London News*. Some foolish practical joker has evidently sent up a photograph of the vicar in question, purporting to be a likeness of the Bishop-elect, and our contemporary, not being acquainted with Mr. Hughes' features, made an engraving, the fidelity of which to the original no friends of the vicar could question. Of point the joke is utterly devoid, as the clergyman to whom we have alluded was not of the number mentioned as likely to fill the vacant see. The joker's wit is certainly inferior to that of the malicious person who sent, on the day after the appointment was announced, to each disappointed candidate a mourning pocket handkerchief, with a mitre reversed in one corner, and underneath the motto, "Paradise Lost."—*Globe*, May 6.

CREMORNE GARDENS.

(*Daily News*, May 2.)

A VIGOROUS attempt is to be made this year to revive the somewhat faded glories of Royal Cremorne. Alterations and decorations, at no stint of outlay, are to be seen throughout the entire property, in readiness for the opening of the Gardens to the public this day. The welcome outburst of vegetation which has astonished us during the past six days has added a soft aspect of newness and life to the Gardens, such as the highest art could not rival ; but it will be when, further into the summer, the richly furnished flower beds reveal their treasures, that Cremorne will be able to boast of its highest charm. The new lessee is Mr. John Baum, for many years a directors of the Alhambra Company. He has entered upon his serious venture in a spirit of radical reform. Amongst the abuses he has swept away, the public will welcome, as chief, the abolition of the many extra charges by which they were aforetime vexed. Many amusements once unattainable on account of objectionable probibitory tariffs, are for the future to be managed on a free-trade principle. The old circus has been turned into a handsome theatre, which will comfortably accommodate 3,000 persons. Two prominent features of the remodelled hotel department are, a half-crown supper, and a three-and-sixpenny dinner, which includes a pint of claret. A steam circus, and one or two other popular sources of enjoyment, have been provided for children. The levelling and turfing of the space recently devoted to the hapless pursuits of the Great Balloon Company, and the carting away of the railway model, have added to the space and beauty of the grounds, and enabled the management to place the Longwalk at the disposal of promenaders. Dancing visitors will find no lack of opportunity, both in the open and under cover, for engaging in their favourite amusement. The Gardens are occupied by a perfect army of waiters, and officials in uniforms of gorgeous pattern and hue, in evident imitation of the servitors at the Alhambra. There was an inaugural fete on Saturday, preceded by a dinner, over which Mr. Stanley Vickers, M.P., presided. Grace was said by the Rev. Mr. Martin, and the usual toasts were given. A ballet, which it is not too much to say is one of the prettiest in London, was subsequently performed in the new theatre. *Giselle, or the Wilis*, takes us back to the days when artistes like Ellsler and Cerito made the ballet a very different thing from the hop-skip-and-jump absurdity which holds the stage in these degenerate times. It unfolds a plot, and carries it through to a romantic ending. Two of the scenes are charming. The graceful manner in which Mdlle. Clavelle, the first dancer, performed the silently poetical part of the heroine ultimately roused the large audience to extreme enthusiasm, and the course of the ballet was followed with as much interest as pleasure. At the close Mdlle. Clavelle, who had been the subject of a like compliment twice before was called to the front, and the audience was not satisfied until Mr. Grieve, the artist, and Mr. Baum, the manager, had been made to bow their acknowledgments before the curtain. The ballet, in fact, created a veritable sensation. The programme included other amusements, with the indispensable wind up of fireworks. Two admirable bands are kept in the Gardens.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet. Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on May 28.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·768	inches
Temperature of the Air	85·0	,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0	,,
Dew Point	74·4	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·705	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	4·1	,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following day	90·7	,,
Minimum do. do.	80·8	,,
Gen. Direction of Wind NW, S, WSW, W, WSW, SW.		
Movement in 24 hours	197	miles.

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"THE TIMES" AND MR. LOWE.

The *Times* will enjoy the main benefit of the reduction in newspaper postage which is to take place under that last budget. Indeed I was surprised to find a few days ago when conversing with sundry newspaper proprietors on the subject, that they consider that the *only* persons who will really gain anything by the change will be the owners of the great organ of Printing House Square. If this be so, Mr. Lowe has made a splendid return for the many favours he has received from first to last at the hands of Mr. Walter. Years ago he was that gentleman's private tutor; when he left England for Australia, he was appointed by him to the post of Australian correspondent of the *Times*; when he returned he became one of its chief leader writers, and he has in fact owed a very great degree of his success in life to the consistent support he has received from that journal. By the way, it may not be generally known that Mr. Walter takes a very active part in the management of the *Times*. Not long ago all the other proprietors were anxious to reduce its price to two-pence. Mr. Walter, however, refused to allow any such change to take place, and it was found that he had an absolute veto in the matter. Recently again, a wonderful new printing machine called "the Walter" was invented by Mr. Macdonald, the head of the mechanical department of the paper. Mr. Macdonald felt somewhat nervous about the success of the machine when it was completed, and only tried it experimentally in a half-hearted sort of way. One day Mr. Walter came down to the office, discharged the whole of the men in charge of the Hoe machines, locked the rooms where the American machines were, and took the keys away with him leaving a curt order that henceforth the *Times* was to be printed on "the Walter" and the Walter only. The result was an awful muddle, and much losing of posts for a day or two; but in a very short time the machine was got into working order and it is now by far the best in London.
—*London Letter.*

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

PARIS, 30th April 1870.

The event of the week is the massacre of Marathon. It is true that it does not command the same interest on the continent as in England, and in fact but that a young Italian diplomatist was amongst the victims, there are [illegible] many abroad who would merely shrug their shoulders, as they do when some valorous Englishman stakes with life on the slopes of Mont Blanc, and say—"These islanders, my dear, are so eccentric! They rush recklessly into all dangers and their friends [illegible] if they perish." But in the present case, what can be more natural than educated travellers should desire to see some of the classic spots of antiquity and what more frightful than to think of brutal murder at the very gates of Athens. The French, with all their greatness, all their intellect, all their wit, are an extremely narrow-minded people as regards everything outside their own frontier. The reason chiefly is that they seldom travel, and hold other dialects than their own in contempt. Certainly in the Gallic Language they find an infinite variety of charming works of singular beauty. True it is, also, that in their own country they have such variety of climate and so wide a range of fertility that there is little to tempt them to explore a remoter field. When summer heats soften the Asphalto of Paris, these French have Alpine snows and breezes from the double seas to cool them. In winter they warm themselves with their own delicious wines, in their own sheltered shores of Nice, or on the sunny slopes of Pau, or in a hundred cozy nooks of the Northern of the Pyrenees. In ourless favoured islands we grow pallid and dyspeptic in dreary, sunless winters of inordinate length, and it is no wonder that as spring advances we come out to have a peep at bluer skies, not that, indeed, our own summers are not sometimes delicious. But no Frenchman believes that. The Gascon peasant thanks God for "the sun, a thing never seen in England," and even on the colder Norman coast the high-capped women in the market places tell the story of the Englishman, who one day landed at Dieppe and looking astonished into the unclouded sky said to the hotel-keeper:—"May I ask, Sir, what that great round thing in the heavens is?"—"The sun, monsieur." "Oh! the sun! Well, I have often read of it in England, but have never seen it before." Let Frenchmen, however, talk as they will—and they are not in the least behind Germans, Italians and Spaniards in their sneers at the English—there can be no question that the travelling propensity of our race is but proof of a manly vigour of mind and noble energy which decidedly make the Anglo-Saxon "the lord of human-kind."

It is strange that brigandism seems a stage through which all emancipated countries must pass. Hungary is infested with lawless robbers. No traveller is safe in Spain. Southern Italy is sympathetic with Greece. Ireland has her Rory of the Hills. Brigandism is the reaction of political slavery. As nations become more civilized, people are still plundered, but in a more mild, gentlemanly and systematic manner. The brigands of civilization are the Chancellors of Exchequers, the Finance Ministers, bank and assurance directors and managers, the voters in small constituencies, adulterating shop-keepers, and shall we add—the lawyers? Man is made to be fleeced by man as little fishes are to be gobbled up by big. At a certain stage of progress the process is rough. It grows refined with the general refinement of a nation. But believe me, it is all the same in the end. Still, a little politeness is preferable. Every man must have some profession. Money must be got, honestly as the Quaker said, but—it must be got as he also said. And how many ways there are of obtaining the filthy lucre. A frightfully ugly fellow was brought on Wednesday before a correctional police magistrate in this city, under suspicion of attacking a lady's virtue. "Accused," said the magistrate, "what is your profession?"—"I have no learned one, Monsieur"—"How do you gain your livelihood?" "*Monsieur le President, je pose chez Gambier pour les têtes de pipes.*" We have heard of men, more generally of women, who gain by their beauty. Here is a fellow who gains by his ugliness in sitting as a model to meerschaum-artists for the heads of pipes. At all events the man was no hypocrite, and certainly civilization makes hypocrites. I saw an instance of it in returning from the races of Paris this week. On the road—the police, in obedience to the wishes of our religious empress, view mendicity with bandaged eyes: on these occasions were two miserable objects crying out lustily for alms. One was a blind old man, the other was paralytic and the right arm and right leg hung uselessly at his side. Just in front of me the horse of a fat citizen broke loose from his unskilled master and ran away zig-zag with the buggy. The blind man was one of the first who *saw* him and the fellow scampered off out of the way with the tortuous cunning of a hare. His paralytic friend caught the *sauve qui peut* inspiration and ran direct like a greyhound. Of course their begging was spoiled for that day.

Nestor Roqueplan is dead. For forty years he has been celebrated here as the most Parisian amongst Parisians. A journalist, and novelist, he also ambitioned the government of play-houses, and had been manager of the opera and other theatres and died holding that office at the Chatelet. The manager of a London theatre is a nobody in society, if he is admitted to it at all; here it is very different. No man is more courted than a manager, and that in the very highest circles. Nestor Roqueplan, too, was looked on as a sort of leader on male fashion. He invented hats and he invented epithets. It is to him we owe the word *Lorette* in its impure interpretation. *Petit crevé*, the modern French name for dandy, is also of his invention. So are numerous other words, and so is the low hat. My own idea of him always was that he was a selfish, vain, artificial little creature, and that he had but small ability but remarkable memory and cunning in planning and repeating previously rehearsed *mots*. His age was 64, but he dressed for thirty, and after that age never would acknowledge another year. The French papers will give you various stories of him. Let me add one which a waiter at Brebant's told me a couple of evenings ago. He went into some restaurant a short time since to dine. A new German waiter, not knowing him, asked what he wished for dinner. He began with his usual demand for green pea-soup, which the cook would have specially prepared if he had heard the customer's name. But believing it might be some English eccentricity to ask for potage not then in season, he hastily despatched a basin of old pea-soup, just putting a large new pea or two (out of bottle) in the centre as it was dished up. Nestor Roqueplan seeing it come to table immediately took his coat off with great deliberation. "Sir," said the waiter, "in this house gentlemen are not permitted to dine in their shirt-sleeves."—"Why, garçon," answered the guest "suppose my one pea should sink to the bottom! I'm preparing to dive after it." For a man of business, poor Nestor had another strange habit which sometimes provoked friends, but often saved him trouble. He never opened business letters for a year after he received them. This was so well known that men wanting favour or money from him always made personal demands. He kept the letters in an immense basket and faithfully went through them with the aid of a secretary every day, but always those of a year's date.

We have fortunately lost no distinguished ladies this month, though a newspaper is telling us how fatal April has been to French celebrities of the fair sex,—Jane of Navarre, the belle Gabrielle, the Duchess of Longueville, the Marchioness of Maintenon, Madame de Caylus; Mademoiselle de Montpensier, the Marchioness de Sevegne, the Marchioness de Pompadour, the Countess de Genlis—all died in the month of sunny showers. So, I think, did Diana of Poitiers, and outside France were not two celebrated Queens, Elizabeth of England and Christina of Sweden, carried off in April?

The decree *nisi* for divorce in the Vivian and Waterford case is, as you will see, made absolute. But Colonel Leslie only withdrew from interposition on the promise of his nephew, the Marquis, not to marry the lady.

London has her exhibition of fans to open the day-after-to-morrow. These weapons of flirtation have gone in from all parts of the world. Of course France is not backward. The Commissary-General of Fine Arts has sent a fan of unique interest. It belonged to Mary Stuart. The Empress has remitted her wedding fan and also one painted by the Princess Mathilde. The value is about 80,000 francs. I think on this day week I sent you a story of the medical professor who delivered his lecture to a small audience, consisting of a cabman. The *Masque de fer* furnishes a pendant to my story, which I may as well give you so as not to wind up this letter too seriously, for I was going to tell you of M. Marre's death. Well, Doctor Daremberg, when first elected professor, had very few attending his lectures. He always, looking up the amphitheatre, counted feet which doubled his audience. "Ten feet," said he, "is my average attendance." One day when he was speaking of Paul Zacchias, he cast his eyes according to custom up the benches. By Jove, he saw eleven feet instead of the usual ten. Astounded at the phenomenon he paused suddenly in the middle of a sentence and called out to the astonishment of his audience, "Where the devil is the other?" On lifting his eyes he saw the usual sitting had been recruited by an old pensioner from the invalids with a wooden leg.—*Pioneer.*

Dr. Allibone, an American, is publishing a Dictionary of British and American authors. It is in three volumes, which contain notices of 43,144 authors on 3,300 pages. There are about 790 Smiths in the Dictionary, 92 of them John Smiths.

THE FOREIGNER IN LONDON.

III.—HALF AN HOUR WITH A UNIVERSAL REVOLUTIONIST.

It was not with the Mirandola of "Lothair," but with a revolutionist personally more experienced and quite as universal in his sympathies. For such we have in London—busy, peaceful London; for if we are the capital of "a shopkeeping nation," Sir Emperor that is dead, we are also asylum for the foreigners, who deride us in the days of their prosperity, but who are glad to have us to come to when they need a secure shelter. Lunatic asylum is more fitly the word, when speaking of Universal Revolutionists, for they, all of them, poor souls, are on *la tappa*, the half-way house to Bethlehem Hospital. "Whatever is, is right," quoth Pope; "Whatever is, is wrong," might they write on their banners. But these papers are social, and in no wise political, and we are recalled to their purpose.

We know London long, and yet not even once—not even in the fraught-with-peril 'Forty-eight—do we recollect to have seen a barricade flung up in Regent street, or the Blues knocking fire out of the hoofs of their chargers as they bore down on an unwashed and howling populace in Cornhill. These things we have not lived to see, but the world is changing, masters changing—always in its mere outward social aspects for this writer, pray remember: that is our point of view. *Exempli Gratia.* We stood on the pavement of Fleet-street on Good Friday last. The muffled thunder of a big drum soundly beaten came from the distance away towards the heights of Ludgate, and anon breaking shrilly on its cavernous rumbling rose the blast of a trombone, and by-and-bye and even the squeak of an evil-disposed clarionet could be heard over the parent din, which was always the thud-thud bump of that big drum. We came to the conclusion a band was approaching. Military? No; for but one regiment, the Buffs, has the privilege of marching with music at its head through the City of London. Militia? Thank Providence, no; for it was not yet the month of May. The Volunteers, perhaps; but we rejected that supposition as soon as formed, for were not the bandsmen all carefully husbanding their breath for the march past at Brighton, and were not such of them as had breath to spare testing the power of their lungs down at the Crystal Palace at one penny the puff. Whilst we were lost in conjecture the band came up to where we stood, and then we were half sorry it could not have been that of the militia. A greasy fellow, with a shocking bad hat on a worse head, staggered in front under the weight of a red flag, the standard of universal revolution, the ruffian flag that Lamartine put from him "because it had made the circuit of the Champ de Mars, draggled in the blood of citizens." Behind the standard-bearer strutted two squires with poles bearing cockaded "caps of liberty" on end, and behind them again two lictors, with their fasces representing most probably to their eyes the bundle of sticks in Æsop's fable, and behind them again the musicians. The procession which the red flag and that terrible drum heralded, shuffled by, some 50 men in out-at-elbows garb, treble the number of dirty and joyous street boys, and a large contingent of that mischievous class so strong in all large centres of population, the hobbledehoy, which is a something between man and boy, uniting the ill qualities of both ages. This, from a bill which was thrust into our hands by a skirmisher on the flank as the ragged host moved by, was the grand army of the Land and Labour League, whose object, we take it, is to achieve something for land, though not one of the soldiers of the cause seemed to possess as much as would sod a lark; and for labour, though the majority of them looked cousins-german to those industrious workmen who prowl about singing "We've got no work to do-oo!" This army was strong, at most 300, all told; and London counts, at least, over 3,000,000 of inhabitants. Three millions divided by 300 leaves quotient 30,000. An element which figures as the thirty-thousandth part in our society may, we think, be set down as foreign to London. And yet this is the native element on which the foreigners proper who come to London in the interests of universal revolution rely for support. Universal revolution is very simple in its aims; it merely purposes to change the face of nature, which means, in the plurality of instances, to effect reforms in the financial condition of the individual revolutionist. But there be exceptions, and one of them we have spent a half-hour with.

Interviewing, like sherry cobblers and strong-minded women, is peculiarly a Yankee institution. Everybody who is famous, or notorious, or distinguished, is interviewed. Abé Lincoln, the President, was interviewed; so was Andy Johnson, the tailor; and so has been, to his amusement, our own Prince Arthur. The system does not recommend itself to a gentleman, but Yankee interviewers are not invariably gentle-blooded. They note conversations they should take no note of, and make inventories of furniture with the keenness of a broker's clerk. Whilst casting about for a subject for the third paper in the series "The Foreigner in London," debating whether we should venture to affront the shoals and quicksands of Tiger Bay to fish for Lascar castaways, or should quietly eat chocolate with the Swiss at Gatti's, news came that there was a plot to assassinate our cordial ally, that the plot was hatched in London, and that the index of suspicion inclined to Gustave Flourens as its author.

"Gustave Flourens," we soliloquised, "why he is the foreigner in London for the moment, the man on whom the fullest glare of light is thrown, whom public curiosity is most tickled to know all about, we shall interview him." No sooner soliloquised than done. We chartered a cab, took an American acquaintance in tow, the experiment being new to our British habits, and started on a voyage of discovery for the redoubtable conspirator. This is how we proceeded. Recollecting to have seen a letter some little time ago from M. Flourens to his oppressed brethren, somewhere or other, dated from Panton-street, to Panton-street we drove, alighted, and observing the outward tokens of a French hotel, rang the bell, and boldly asked if Monsieur Flourens were at home. "Ah!" answered the landlord, with a civil shake of the head and an expressive shrug of the shoulders, "*Il ne demeure plus ici.*" "If he lived there no longer, where did he live?" That was the difficulty. By a process peculiar to journalists, the secret of which we shall take the liberty of keeping to ourselves, we found out. While we were driving there we gratified our companion by telling what we knew of the relatives and antecedents of our man.

M. Flourens is eldest son to a peer of France, that eminent scholar and teacher at the Sorbonne who maintained that to reach the limits of human life, which is five times the growth period of man, and therefore a hundred years, periodic recourse should be had neither to the fountain of youth nor to Parr's Invigorating Pills, but simply to the observance of the good old rule of sober living. Flourens is the son of a peer, as Hugo, who pats him on the back, was once peer of France himself, but he is democrat to his finger-tips. This want of consonance of opinions with birth is not unusual. The elegant Prevost-Paradol, like our own Canning, had an actress for mother. Flourens, the peer, was perpetual secretary to the Academy of Sciences as well as author of that treatise, "De la Longevite Humaine" of which we have spoken. Flourens, the universal revolutionist, went to Poland in 1862, being then about four and twenty, with the intention of joining the insurgent forces of Langiewicz, but when he got to Cracow he discovered that the revolution was one of aristocrats, "nothing but counts and marquises and barons," and he turned his democratic back on it in disgust. In 1863 his father's health failing he took his place in the College de France and delivered a course of lectures on "The Human Races," which had a great success with the youth of the schools, the boisterous, full-blooded, budding Atheists, but own no favour with the then Ministry or the friends of order. He had to give up lecturing, and came to London in 1865, but passed from this over to Belgium, and mounted the rostrum as political teacher at Brussels and Liege. He wrote, too, and of course in none but journals of the true Republican colour, such as l'Espiegle and La Rive Gauche. Crete insurrected, and Flourens, like a Mother Carey's chicken revelling in storm, was off to the East. He campaigned with the hardy island mountaineers for an entire year, and at its close was sent as one of their deputies to Athens, where he was arrested by order of the Greek Ministry, at the desire of the French Embassy, and deported to Marseilles. France soon let him, go, in fact, had no reason to hold him, and the first use he made of his liberty was to sail for Athens to help on still the cause he had adopted. But he was hunted from post to pillar and from pillar to post by the Greek police, and ultimately had to quit the inhospitable land. Arrived at Naples on his westward route, he set foot to soil, and commenced writing again, of course in a Republican journal, *Il Popolo Italia.* Here he contrived to rouse the ire of the authorities by an article inveighing against the clerical despotism of the Menabrea Ministry. The paper was seized and Flourens too—the one was flung into the bay, the other into a ship in the bay which had strict orders to take him anywhere out of that, but at once, lest the lava from a new eruption of Vesuvius should run in the puddles of the Via Toledo. Flourens got home to Paris just at the era when the law on public meetings had come into operation. He became a frequent speaker at the clubs, and made himself notable by the violence of his attacks against the Empire. At Rochechouart, and again at Belleville, he refused to give way to the commissary of police when the latter declared the assemblies dissolved, and in March, 1868, was arrested under a charge of conspiring against the security of the state, as the readiest way to shut his mouth. Brought before the tribunal of Correctional Police, he was sentenced to four months' imprisonment—not for conspiracy, but for verbal attacks against the Empire, and sat under the wings of Sainte Pelagie, patron of naughty journalists, for that period. He was not well out of prison when he threw down his glove to M. Paul de Cassagnac, of the *Pays*, for insulting his friends the Republicans. M. Paul de Cassagnac took it up on his sword's point (this is figurative), and in the hostile meeting which followed pierced his challenger full in the breast with the same swordpoint (this is not figurative). Recovered from his wound, M. Flourens set himself heart and soul to the advocacy of Rochefort's candidature in the First Circumscription of Paris, and when the Count Victor Henri became the Deputy Henri, and started the *Marseillaise*, he joined his staff, and inaugurated a new feature in journalism, *la tribune militaire*, a department into which the troops might drop their complaints against their officers as into a poor-box, and they were sure to be thankfully received. At the funeral of Victor Noir, and on the night of Deputy Rochefort's arrest, M. Flourens ——

But the American "reckoned he knowed all that," and our Hansom pulled up with a jerk as the driver hallooed from the summit, "Here y'are, gemmen."

It was a quiet, respectable street, off a quiet respectable square, in the N. S. E. W. district. We knocked, and the door was opened. *Monsieur Flourens, est il chez lui?*" The bewildered woman looked eloquent surprise. "Is he thar?" asked my American acquaintance, pointing knowingly with his thumb to indefinite space. A light broke on the woman. "Oh! I supposes its our new parlours." "Of course it is." And we tapped, we gently as Poe's raven the American boldly as if he were entitled to wear powder in his hair. "Comb in."

We were in the presence. Did bowie-knives gleam on our affrighted gaze, or a trophy of revolvers flash on us from over the mantel-piece? Was the floor set with man-traps, and the table covered with pattern bombs? Candidly, we saw nothing of the kind. Stay; there was a little box on a sideboard which might have held picrate of potash, and might have held the snuff known as Irish blackguard! There was a stuffed owl with bead eyes, and one of its talons on a squelched, ridiculous mouse, under a glass shade in a corner. That was the fearfullest sight we saw. On the table were three books—"Les Chatiments" of Victor Hugo; the "History of the Revolution of '48," by Louis Blanc; and the "Crimes of the Second December," by Victor Schœlcher. There were newspapers about too, the *Marseillaise*, the *Figaro*, and the *Standard*, and by one of the windows sat a gentleman reading the *International*. He rose to receive us—a lithe figure rather over the middle height, a face full of frankness and intelligence—features thin, regular, and delicately-cut, a bald high-arched forehead, with light brown hair behind, long aquiline nose, advanced post to a small forest of silken sandy beard. Such was the man; when he spoke his voice was clear, unhesitating, and musical, and his manner in perfect keeping with look and voice, unreserved, manly, modest. We spoke with him—of revolutions, assassinations, treasons, and stratagems? No; we came solely to see the man, to take his portrait, and his mental measure. We would be unjust to him if we did not confess he impressed us as an honest enthusiast, unconscious of fear and incapable of falsehood, but evidently of temperament most sanguine and imbued with a blind devotedness to the extremest of political theories—but we forget, these papers are social and in no wise political.

But our revelations of the plot? Gently; we have none to tell. Our talk was of Paris journalism and the rival opera houses at London, and even were it of other topics, we have a horror to be categoried with the Yankee interviewers. The only public question we put to M. Flourens was to ask him "When he arrived in London?" and he told us at once on the 20th of last March, adding, with a smile, that there was a sum of sentences extending to five and a half years' imprisonment hanging over his head for attacks against the Empire, besides the little affair of the *complot* and the barricades. "And amiable cuss," muttered the American as we gained the door; but though we are free to admit that M. Fourens looked and talked a gentleman, as a rule we do think there is more of the "curse" than the "amiable" about our universal revolutionist. But hold these papers are in nowise political.—*Standard.*

MEETING OF REVOLUTIONISTS.

Last night (May 6) a meeting called by placards addressed "To the Democracy of London to consider the present state of affairs in France," and stating that MM. Flourens and Tibaldi would attend, took place in the New Hall of Science, Old-street, St. Luke's, there being about 600 persons present. The chair was taken by Mons. Le Luebez, who briefly stated that the object of the meeting was to hear what the exact state of affairs was in France. Mr. Bradlaugh having given this information, M. Flourens addressed the meeting in French, the principal points of which were afterwards translated as follows: The present governors of France have pretended to discover a plot. There was one they might easily discover if they chose—a plot against honour and truth—a plot which for years had imprisoned and sent into exile the best citizens of France. But a voice had risen to-day—the voice of the murdered dead calling for a bloody vengeance for the deeds of the past. They were there to assert the right and the will of the people against the despotism of priests and tyrants, and he was glad to say that in his liberty of speech he was safe while surrounded by a free people with English hearts. M. Tibaldi, whom it was stated had been thirteen years a political prisoner in a French dungeon, five of which were in a cell without light, next thanked the meeting for the expression of English sympathy. The question of liberty was one for Englishmen, one for France, one for Italy, and every nation of Europe. He had shed his blood for the Republic; and as he was now so weak he must conclude with "Vive la Republique." The meeting concluded by the singing of the "Marseillaise."—*Standard.*

THE GREEK MASSACRE.

We have now received the despatches from Mr Erskine to Lord Clarendon up to the day after the Greek murders, and an important letter from the well-known Athenian correspondent of the *Times*, but no light is as yet thrown on the fatal advance of the troops except rumours of confusion and of treachery. It seems pretty certain that most of Lord Clarendon's telegraphic despatches never reached Mr. Erskine till after the event. He received a good number all together, in an unintelligible state, when all was over; but during the important interval, while the lives of the prisoners still hung in the balance, it seems certain that Mr. Erskine was acting chiefly on his own responsibility, and with curious hesitation, as it would seem, on the one point which to us appears clear,—the demand that the troops should not advance against the brigands while the party of prisoners remained in their power. Even the prisoners themselves in their correspondence seem to assume that it would be unreasonable to expect that the troops should be withheld for an indefinite time, even though they fully anticipate the fatal consequences to themselves of any attack. Their letters, especially those of the Secretary of Legation, Mr. Herbert, are marked by a noble calmness and disinterestedness of tone, in the face of the terrible fate they fear, though up to the very day of their death they were sanguine of averting it.

The *Times*' correspondent at Athens tells us expressly that the Prime Minister, M. Zaimis, had admitted the absolute reasonableness of the demand that there should be no pursuit since the same order had been given for the same purpose in the case of many Greeks. He seems to assert that the Government were vehemently assailed for stopping the pursuit of the brigands,—that its order become confused and inconsistent; that the brigands got alarmed, and on the 21st April (Thursday), crossed the Asopus going towards Sykemenos, and then discovered a powerful force in front of them. They sent on the courier Alexandros, who had accompanied the travellers ever since they left Athens to ask why the troops impeded their passage to Sykemenos, and to repeat the threat to murder the prisoners if they were attacked. Alexandros went, but never returned. The brigands then divided into two parties, of which one, under Chrestos Arvanitaki, with Mr. Herbert and Mr. Lloyd, was to pass through the troops to Sykemenos, and the other, with Count de Boyl and Mr. Vyner, under the chief brigand, Takos Arvanitaki, was to pass round the left of the troops to Skoimatari. The soldiers attacked the first party, and Mr. Herbert was cut down by a brigand's yataghan, and Mr. Lloyd was shot; while seven of the brigands, including Cothertos, were slain, and their heads sent to Athens. The hresparty was also before long discovered and pursued, when Count de Boyl was shot,—and the last survivor was Mr. Vyner, who was shot through the heart either in an effort to escape, or the fear that he might escape, Why the brigands were surrounded and attacked at all seems more a mystery than ever.—*Spectator*, May 7.

THE CHARGE OF PERSONATING WOMEN.

(*The Times*, May 7.)

Yesterday the two young men who were apprehended at the Strand Theatre in women's dress were brought up for re-examination, and the notoriety which the case has obtained caused the neighbourhood of the Court to be thronged by a dense multitude. Decent people may not willingly hear of these things, but a case presenting novel and extraordinary features is sure to be a subject of curiosity to hundreds of thousands, and acquires an importance which may demand some notice. We, therefore, refer to it, not with the intention of discussing its details, of anticipating the evidence to be adduced, or of speculating on the issue, but simply to express satisfaction that the Government has thought fit to undertake the conduct of the prosecution. Such a case could not be left in the hands of the police; it was no one's interest to follow it up, the prisoners had the strongest interest in its failure, and, unless the Government interposed, it might be expected to come to nothing. Some people will say, perhaps, that this is the thing that could happen, and that a scandal caused by prolonging a process of this kind is a greater evil than the escape of the offenders when once they have been exposed: for society will not fail to visit such breaches of decency with a reprobation which is in itself a sufficient punishment. There is no need to argue this question, for there is a consideration which disposes of it entirely. A scandal like this does not affect only the offenders themselves. In the present day it is impossible to prevent such a case from being discussed by the public at large, and particularly by people who unite to a strong appetite for the morbid and the sensational a credulity beyond bounds concerning the malpractices of the classes above them. The extraordinary rumours which arise, and rapidly take form and consistence and become the belief of millions, render it highly inexpedient that any scandal so serious and so public should seem to be hushed up. The thing is never forgotten, and it is ten to one that some absurd romance comes into being which it is thenceforth impossible to refute.

In this case there is certainly enough to justify the strictest enquiry, and almost to demand that it should be instituted by an authority beyond suspicion. It is clearly proved that the two young men, Boulton and Park, have been for many months in the habit of dressing in women's clothes, and frequenting public places, such as theatres and casinos. They have been seen there and elsewhere in the company of young men while thus disguised. Their dress is described as elegant and elaborate, such as would be worn by the most fashionable and prosperous of the class of women to which they were taken to belong. At a lodging which they occupied the police have found an extensive and complete store of female apparel; not the few articles that would be purchased for private theatricals or if women's dress was to be put on once or twice for a joke, but such as would only be required for women or for men who had permanently adopted their costume. The counsel for the prosecution also referred to certain photographs which had been discovered. These facts having become commonly known, there can be no doubt that public morality exacts the prosecution of the inquiry. Whatever the result of the investigation, there is much in this matter which is very strange, and, indeed, almost unintelligible. It is stated that the appearance of the prisoners now in men's and now in women's clothes had been noticed for a long time previous, particularly by people in the neighbourhood of the lodging where they kept their wardrobe. It seems difficult to believe that their sex had not become known at the theatres and public places which they visited. There have been often complaints lately of such offences against public decency, and we feel some surprise that stricter supervision is not exercised. It may be observed, however, that the personation was very complete. These and other matters will probably receive elucidation in the process of the inquiry. The charge against the prisoner Mundell having been abandoned, he was yesterday called as a witness. His extraordinary narrative shows at least how justifiable was the intervention of the police, and how proper it now is that the inquiry should be duly prosecuted with the view of maintaining public decency for the future.

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, Henry Allpass.—To the proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills.

THE PARIS PLOT.

Yesterday week (April 29) a plot against the Emperor's life was discovered, or said to have been discovered, in Paris. A soldier and deserter of bad character, of the name of Baurie, was arrested, who is stated to have had documents on his person proving his intention to assassinate the Emperor on that same day. The documents certainly prove the existence of a revolutionary conspiracy, and, if genuine, probably of an intention to attempt the Emperor's life. Iron bombs, or hand-grenades, manufactured under pretence of their being velocipede-wheels, have also been discovered, to the number of a score or so, very ingeniously made, and, as the Government alleges, far more powerful than Orsini's bombs,—but there is nothing, except the comparatively small number at present discovered, to show whether they were meant for the purpose of an individual assassination or for use in the streets against the dreaded Chassepot. The man who had ordered these bombs, and in whose possession they were discovered, by name Roussel, was rescued by the mob without any real struggle with the police,—a suspicious circumstance, which at first inspired great doubts as to the reality of this (for the Government) timely discovery. On the whole, however, there seems sufficient evidence of the existence of a dangerous conspiracy,—though, whether against the Emperor's life, or only against his authority, remains matter of some doubt. It is asserted by the Government that Baurie has confessed. But if the conspiracy had been a political manœuvre, that is exactly what might have been expected.

A barrister of the name of Protot has been also arrested as concerned in the same plot. He seems to have made a very powerful resistance,—being a man of great physical strength,—and to have repeatedly appealed to the mob to rescue him. The official organs also assert that M. Gustave Flourens, of the *Marseillaise*, a chief actor in the insurrection of February, now believed to be in exile in London, is implicated in this plot, and has furnished the funds for the bombs. A letter to Baurie, signed only "Gustave," and regretting that some communication had not been sent to him "through Mr. Smalley, of the *New York Tribune*, 13 Pall Mall," speaks of the danger that "the man with the patent may go into the country, and all be delayed." M. de la Guerronière rejects the notion that M. Flourens could be an assassin, hot-headed revolutionist as he is. But, at least, no denial by M. Flourens has yet been published. Another letter found on Baurie, apparently an unsent letter of his own, say, "The doctor has ended by declaring in favour of amputation, and speaks of that operation as likely to take place between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m." The *Association Internationale* seems to be also implicated in the revolutionary designs, but that it can have had any conspiracy of a worse kind confided to it is in the highest degree improbable. Indeed, on the very day on which the assassination, as is alleged, was to have taken place, a democratic assembly was dissolved by a commissary of police because one of the speakers, after accusing the Emperor of all sorts of crimes, affected to sentence him, since capital punishment has been virtually abolished in France, to hard labour for life.—*Spectator*, May 7.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The report of M. Grandperret, Procureur-Général, presented to the Emperor, is a very lengthy document, extending over five colums and a half of the *Journal Officiel*. It commences by stating that the police authorities had long been aware that revolutionary attempts were in course of preparation. The secret councils of the leaders were held at the houses of Dupont, Jules Fontaine, Guerin Petiau, and Sappia, a correspondent of Mazzini. The private meetings were also attended by persons named Verdier, Benel, Pellerin, Ronault, Dr. Moilin, Godinot, Mégy (who killed a police agent to avoid arrest,) Cournet, a writer in the *Réveil*, and others. The nature of those meetings was sufficiently indicated to the police by the characters of the persons attending them, but on January 28 one of the participators presented himself at the Prefecture and offered to make known all the circumstances of a conspiracy. This man, Verdier, stated that the original object of the meetings which he attended was to discuss social questions, but by degrees their purpose became political, and when rumours of the Emperor's failing health grew current, the question of a revolutionary movement was mooted. Subscriptions were raised for the purchase of arms, and the occasion of the funeral of Victor Noir was only allowed to pass without an outbreak owing to the indecision of one of the leaders. Blanqui stated on the previous evening that his adherents would not join in the movement, but the other chiefs and the sections under their control were prepared to act. Subsequently Blanqui united with the other leaders in the conspiracy, and money was contributed for the manufacture of bombs and the purchase of arms. Verdier signed this statement, but having withdrawn to Belgium subsequently, he denied the fact in a letter to the *Rappel*. A comparison of handwriting and the evidence of the official authorities will, it is alleged, prove that he did really make and sign the statement. The report then proceeds to recite the events of February, which ensued upon the arrest of M. Rochefort, and the arrests of numerous persons in whose possession arms and incriminating documents were found. Godinot, one of the prisoners, volunteered to give evidence which generally confirmed the statement of Verdier, and added that after the failure of the attempted movement at Neuilly there was a meeting of the leaders, at which the conduct of Rochefort was condemned, and that of Flourens was extolled. A fresh attempt was spoken of, in which nitro-glycerine and Orsini bombs were to be employed. This confession being made known to Guerin, another of the prisoners he in his turn made revelations which the report says give a complete history of the conspiracy. According to his statement, the excitement caused by the public meetings induced the men of action to arrange for the formation of revolutionary groups. The chiefs met every evening at a *cafe* at Batignolles, with a rendezvous in case of emergencies at the Café de Madrid. As far back as July Dupont had spoken of nitro-glycerine as an infalliable means of killing the Emperor, and described the results of an experiment he had made with it. At a subsequent meeting Dupont administered an oath of secrecy to all the members present, and a pledge to visit treachery with death. Chemicals were bought, clubs were formed in various quarters, and the members were known only by numbers. The proceedings at many meetings are described, and the question of killing the Emperor is stated to have been raised at most of them. On January 11 a meeting was held at the house of Petiau to arrange for the funeral of Victor Noir, and it was decided that all should attend armed. The Procureur-Général supports these statements by referring to the articles published in the democratic press, which he says were really so many calls to arms. At the funeral great efforts were made to bring the body into Paris. Bengel seized the bridles of the horses attached to the funeral car. Fontaine and Flourens urged the people to march upon Paris, but the intervention of Rochefort prevented this plan from being carried out. On February 21 a regicide banquet was held at St. Mandé, where a letter from Felix Pyat was read, in which he said that "regicide is lawful, and, in fact, is the base of every great and strong republic." He also proposed that they should drink a toast to a ball,—"Oh, little ball, thou mayest be life as well as death. . . Everything depends upon you. If France marches onward, the world does so too. If France bends it falls. Little ball, help us, deliver us all." Fontaine on that occasion referred to the powers of nitro-glycerine amid the applause of his hearers. A letter from Mazzini was also read, which has since been seized at the house of Sappia, in which he said "duties similar to those for which you are preparing detain me where I am for the present. Thanks for your invitation and complete concurrence in the object you have in view." The report then describes various meetings which preceded the excitement in February, and mentions a toast proposed by Flourens—"To regicides in principle, and to Orsini, a regicide in fact." After setting forth the arrest of Rochefort, and the disturbances which followed the desertion of two soldiers, Fayolle and Asnon, at the instance of Flourens, and his attempts to seduce others from their allegiance, the report passes to the more recent events of last week. It recites the arrest of Beaury and the finding upon him of a letter signed "Gustave." This letter, dated April 20, was as follows:—

"Very dear Friend,—I have duly received your three letters. I regret that you have addressed them by this way, and not through Mr. Smalley, of the *New York Tribune*, 13, Pall-mall, London, enclosed in an envelope with my Christian name; but I hope we shall not have to write for long, and that next week we shall see each other again in Paris, when all will have ended well. You should have received my letter of the 19th addressed to M. Fleury, in which there is one for my friend of the Bank, if he has duly received it, and if this friend has handed to you by Madame S. the sum of 400f., burn the enclosed letter for him, and there is an end of it; if not, send it to him and act immediately the 400f. are received; there is not a moment to lose. The man with the patent might go into the country, and all will be delayed; but you will succeed. I reckon upon you and your faithful friends. Only go out at night or in a cab. Take care of the money, and don't be imprudent. I am heartily with you. Do not fail. Possibly I shall be very soon at Paris to assist you. Everything depends upon you. Once more I repeat what I have already said to you. Either you ought not to have had anything to do with it or you must be successful.
"Yours, Gustave."

Since his arrest Beaury has made statements to the following effect:—

"I was intimate with Fayolle when we were both quartered in barracks at the Château d'Eau. Flourens used to visit us. On the 10th of January, having learnt of the death of Victor Noir, and believing that there would be a disturbance, I did not return to barracks. I was present at the funeral of Noir, and then, fearing that I should be compromised, I fled to Belgium. Thence I proceeded to London with Fayolle, who also had deserted. We there met with Flourens, with whom I became intimately associated. I spoke to him of my project of attempting the Emperor's life, and he encouraged me in my determination. I returned to Paris, whence I have corresponded with Flourens. I have received from him three letters, the first two of which I have destroyed, and the last is that which was found upon me, and which is signed 'Gustave.' I have been in communication in Paris with Ballot, a friend of Flourens, who was directed by him to supply me with money. I received on the first occasion 400f., and afterwards 100f. a few minutes before my arrest. I had intended to dress myself as a soldier in order more easily to approach the Emperor, and then to make use of my revolver."

The letters addressed by Beaury to Ballot, signed "Camille," published in our telegraphic intelligence yesterday, are set out, as is also a letter from Flourens to Ballot, the handwriting of which is admitted by his mother and brother. It is dated April 29, and says—

"I thank you a thousand times for what you have done, but I solemnly entreat you not to advance, upon any pretext, a single farthing more to my friends. You would cause me embarrassment by doing so, and would in no way assist me, as what I desire is in good train for execution. I beg you will not show this letter to them, but tell them that after my despatch you received a letter from me telling you to do nothing more until further orders, I have written to them myself by another channel to the same effect."

The Procureur-General adds that it was plain that the assassination of the Emperor was contemplated by Flourens, who at the same time was arranging with others plans for an insurrection. After reciting the arrest and escape of Roussel, the report refers to the bombs found at his house and to the explanation given by M. Lepet, the ironfounder, who had cast 17 out of the 21. Of the remaining four he knew nothing, so that is evident that they were cast in another foundry, which has not yet been discovered. Ballot, who has but lately been arrested, says that he took part in the insurrection in Crete, where he became acquainted with Flourens. On the 8th of February the latter came for refuge to his house, where he remained until the 20th of March. During the period only one person, Madame Sauret, came to see him. Since Flourens left Ballot had paid for him 550f. to Beaury, 1,100f. to Sauret, and 1,400f. to Greffier, who is also in custody. The report concludes:—

"Such are the chief results of the judicial inquiry. It is not my business here to enter into a detail of facts, still less into an examination of the special charges alleged against each of the accused. That will at a later period be done in the *acte d'accusation.* This report has no other object, M. le Garde des Sceaux, than to present you with a full view of the affair, and to show the propriety of convoking the High Court of Justice."

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

For Liverpool.

1288 Annot Lyle, Pillar—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1348 Ashgrove, Fullerton—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.
1281 Assaye, Rich—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1396 Aurora, Harriott—G. S. King & Co.
1372 Calcutta, Morrison—W. Nicol & Co.
1217 Canute, Ellis—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
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1018 Castiglione, Cooper—Blackwell & Co.
1245 Cashmere, Tobin—London & American Co.
1254 City of Richmond, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.
880 City of Shanghai, Crockett—W. Nicol & Co.
991 Glen Tilt, Lewis—Owen & Okell.
1450 Greyhound, Jackson—The Dubash.
1324 Her Majesty, Downie—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
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1542 Orizona, Leewellin—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1759 Persia, Ellison—Blackwell & Co.
1228 Quorn, Bond—G. F. Pim & Co.
1126 River Lune, Williams—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Mossy—E. Bates & Co.
1366 The Douglas (s), Pain, Lawrence & Co.
1090 T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Owen & Okell.
1348 Teresa, Brown—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1199 The Royal Family, Cowing—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
1148 White Jacket, Johnson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1293 William Fairbairn, Elder—J. P. Cornforth & Co.

Havre and London.

1199 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.

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3128 Deccan (s), Rennoldson—Mails 1st June.
1907 Golconda (s), Coleman—Mails 8th June.

Liverpool via Suez Canal.

1432 Alabama (s), Bland—Harbord & Co.
1891 Brazilian (s), Green—Laurence & Co.
1694 Petersburg (s), Hansen.

Marseilles via the Suez Canal.

1800 Afrique (s), Pierre—Kuukler Presewerck.

For Bangkok.

297 Elizabeth Henderson, Gibb.

For Java.

1356 Pride of England—Taylor.

For Rangoon.

711 Polyxena, Slack—Owen & Okell.

For Singapore.

470 Sophie, Green—Dwarkadass Vussonjee.

For Hongkong.

1446 Glenlyon, McIntyre—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
3585 Hindoostan (s), Curling—P. & O. Co.

For Boston.

528 Duiveland, Graves—Farnham & Co.
962 Timour, Spooner—J. P. Cornforth & Co.

For Calcutta.

477 Trevanion, Stevens—The Captain.
1028 Cashmere, Lewis—B. I. S. N. Co.

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1146 Flevo, Stroolman.

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615 Leonidas, Cockburn—M. Nusserwanjee.

Tuticorin to Hongkong.

178 Britain's Pride, Collins—H. I. H. Ahmed.

Country Trading Steamer.

650 Euphrates (s), Hibbert—B. I. S. N. Co.

Country Traders.

711 Hamoody—Nacoda.
74 Salamutty, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee.

P. and O. Company's Steamers.

1185 Madras (s), Perrins.
1900 Travancore (s), Eastley.

Government Transports.

H. M. Bullfinch (s), Lodder.
H. M. Earl Canning (s), Tolputt.
H. M. Lord Elphinstone (s), Carpendale.
H. M. Malabar (s), Rich.
H. M. Teazer (s), Blomfield.

NOT FIXED.

599 Alfred the Great, Odens.
915 Armanella, Cochrane—Coupland & Co.
1150 Asiatic, Andrew—The Captain.
893 Bella Maria, Lopes—Peel, Cassels & Co.
710 Cassandra, Peters—L. A. & A. Co.
623 Clara, Murray—Rennie Scovell & Co.
395 Clementine, Mance—Volkart Brothers.
1283 Coromandel (s), Kingcome—W. Nicol & Co.
1303 Mahableshwur, Corney—Rennie Scovell & Co.
607 Mars, Ritchering—G. F. Henry.
701 Monarchy, Day—Harbord & Co.
573 Ottercaps, Peart
1281 Oxford, Vaux—L. A. & A. Co.
1003 Proserpine, Brogger—Remington & Co.
1004 Rokeby Hall, Richards—W. Nicol & Co.
589 Sarah Anderson, Sharp—Blackwell & Co.
332 Sea Bird, Martin—Finlay, Scott & Co.
870 Sydney Eggers, Richardson—E. Bates & Co.
1215 William Woodbury, Harriman—Tudor Co.
589 Winslow, Talliade—Blackwell & Co.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

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POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Established in 1809.

The UNDERSIGNED are AUTHORIZED to ACCEPT FIRE and LIFE RISKS on behalf of this Company.

Prospectuses containing Tables of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

W. NICOL & Co, Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 6th May 1870.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,668
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

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Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

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CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and LIFE.

Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

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Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

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Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

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CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts

On London at 6 months' sight above £50	at 1s. 11 1/8d. per Re.
4 ,, ,,	at 1s. 11d. ,,
3 ,, ,,	at 1s. 10 15/16d. ,,
2 ,, ,,	at 1s. 10 7/8d. ,,
1 ,, ,,	at 1s. 10 13/16d. ,,
On demand	at 1s. 10 3/4d. ,,
On Scotland and Ireland	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight	at 1s. 10 11/16d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

On Fixed Deposits.

12 months ... 5 per cent.
6 do. ... 4 ,,

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 23rd May 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital ... £3,200,000
Reserve Fund ... 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

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All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

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In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

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London Bankers.
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and
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Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India and China.

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The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11	
3	do.	1/10 15/16	,,
2	do.	1/10 7/8	,,
1	do.	1/10 13/16	,,
On demand		1/10 3/4	,,
On Scotland		1/10 11/16	,,
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/10 11/16	,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interests.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per anu.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

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All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

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EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1870.

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TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

CARRIAGES and HORSES for SALE or HIRE, among them are some young Whalers, thoroughly broken and useful. Also a few Arabs. No reasonable offer will be refused. A pair of Carriage Horses and Harness, the property of a Gentleman. Horse Fodder for sale, at Rs. 5½ per cwt. or Rs. 30 per candy.—BIERS & Co.'s Stables Girgaum.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,

A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.

Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.

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FOR SALE, at the METAL MART, Boree Bunder, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 6 to 12 hors power.

These Engines have been specially prepared by Messrs. Clayton & Shuttleworth for the districts, and are adapted for working Pumps, Circular Saw Benches, Mortar Mills, &c., and can be driven either off the fly wheel on one side or off the driving pulley on the other.

The Boilers having been made under careful superintendence, the Engines can be safely worked up to double their nominal horse power.

Prices and further particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—JUST LANDED, DOUBLE BARREL LIFT PUMPS, worked by hand, 8 inches bore, 14 inches stroke, on malleable iron wheels, having ball joint where the suction pipe joins the table, and leather hose pipe 6 feet long 5½" diameter for the discharge, with 24 feet malleable iron suction pipe in 4 lengths with flanged joints.

Galvanised Iron Hand Pumps, on tripod stands, with 20 feet of Suction Hose.

One 8 Horse Power Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Boiler and Fittings complete.

One Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

Gwynnes' Centrifugal Pumps, 4, 7, 8, & 10 inch, with 24 feet of Wrought Iron Piping and Bend to each.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete, to lift 5 Tons, by J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 Horse Power nominal, with Boilers and Mountings complete.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Suction and Delivery Hose, complete.

Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, in Sheets 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20, and 24 Gauge.

Galvanised Iron Ridging and Fixings.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inch deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanised Blocks, Chain, Duplex Punches, Cast, Wrought Galvanised Iron and Lead Piping.

Bar, Angle, Tee, Plate and Sheet Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, Bolts and Nuts; also a quantity of untapped Nuts of sizes (Machine made.)

Pickaxes, Hoes, Nails, &c.
A large assortment of Hammers.
Plain Sheet and Perforated Zinc.
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A few Coal Skips suitable for weighing Coal on board ships.

Estimates given for all description of Ironwork and Machinery on application.

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18th March 1870.

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Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
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Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
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India Rubber Suction Hose.
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Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—OFFICERS in charge of BUILDINGS will find the PYRIMONT ASPHALTE the most effective and economical material for covering FLAT ROOFS, and for suppressing the rising of moisture through WALLS and BASEMENTS. Also for the FLOORS of

STORES and WAREHOUSES,
PRISONS—LAVATORIES,
ABATTOIRS and MARKETS,
BARRACKS—MORTUARIES,
ELEPHANT HOUSES, STABLES, and

Floors generally. The WHITE ANT and other vermin excluded

A LIST of WORKS to which the material has been successfully applied for upwards of 30 years, can be had post free on application to

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Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the superficial area, that the shipment may embrace the proper qualities and quantities. Payment in England is required to ensure attention to an order.

All Blocks are impressed on two opposite sides with the words.

PYRIMONT SEYSSEL.

NOTICES.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼lbs. ½lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—

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VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Suez with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL CO.'S STEAMERS.

Time saved over other routes about 48 hours.

Sea passage from Alexandria 74 hours, weather permitting.

Entire journey from Alexandria to London 140 hours.

Fares:—Alexandria to Paris, 1st cl. £16 3s. 1d.; 2nd cl. £11 19s. 4d. To London, 1st cl. £19 0s. 4d.; 2nd cl. £13 9s. 4d.

On arrival of the weekly fast steamer from Alexandria, carrying the SUPPLEMENTARY INDIAN MAIL, an express train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais, and Dover.

The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—Lebeau & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E. C.

April 1870.

BENSON'S

WATCHES Of all kinds	CLOCKS Of all kinds.	GOLD JEWELLERY Of the Newest Designs
LEVER.	DRAWING-ROOM.	BRACELETS.
HORIZONTAL.	DINING-ROOM.	BROOCHES.
CHRONOMETER.	CARRIAGE.	EAR-RINGS.
KEYLESS.	CHURCH.	LOCKETS.
CHRONOGRAPH.	HALL AND SHOP.	NECKLACES.

GOLD LEVER HUNTERS, 14, 18, 23, and 35 Guineas.
SILVER ,, ,, 5, 7, 11, and 20 ,,

Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with Illustrations—one upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the article required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

Orders should be addressed to

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Or, if preferred, to H. S. King & Co. (late Smith, Elder, & Co.) Bombay, of whom can be obtained the Illustrated Pamphlets.

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MESSRS. E. PURSER and COMPANY.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON,

having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India. The first consignment goes forward by the Steamer Surbiton via Suez Canal, and the Agents are now ready to receive orders for the same

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE

contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES:

A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to

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BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY

ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist,

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This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used since 1861 was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

D. NICHOLSON and COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN, and MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL and FOREIGN AGENTS,

50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,

Invite the attention of Officers of the Military and Civil Service, and of Families proceeding to or residing in India and China, to the fact that they have had twenty-five years' experience as SHIPPERS of GOODS to those Markets, and that they undertake the execution of Indents and Outfitting Orders on the closest wholesale terms.

N.B.—A Price List of 72 pages (sent post free), containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Ladies' Underclothing, Baby Linen, Mantles, Shawls, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Linens, Blankets, Carpets, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Lace, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c., &c., and every particular necessary for ordering Goods from D. N. and Co.'s London Warehouse.

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent to accompany Indents and Balance against Bills of Lading.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Household Furniture, Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire-arms, Cutlery, Agricultural Implements, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines, [illegible] Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Books, Toys, [illegible] bought in the best Markets, and Shipped at Lowest Prices.

Sole Agents for the Wanzer and the Britannia Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce Disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price List can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., [illegible] and Messrs. Balmer, Laurie & Co., Calcutta.

D. NICHOLSON & Co., 50, 51, & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Great saving of Freight via Suez Canal.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at COOMBARWADDA, if not disposed of by Private Contract.—On TUESDAY the 31st May at 4 p.m. Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, all that piece or parcel of PENSION and TAX LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, tenement and a storied dwelling house (suitable for large godowns,) erected, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being outside the Fort at Coombarwadda, Patten Street, in the sub-district of Mazagon, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2193 and 2948, assessed under No 44, containing by admeasurement 382 3/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the property of Narayen Vusta, on or towards the west by Trimbuck Purusram Street, on or towards the north by the property of Nanoo Datoo and Nuthoo Datoo, on or towards the south by passage and property of Succaram Pandoo. For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

To-morrow Wednesday, the 1st proximo, Messrs. Nusserwanjee Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 1 o'clock p.m., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 39, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay:—

5 cases T red prints
5 ditto bordered dhotees
10 ditto muslin
9 ditto glass buttons and studs
3 large cases containing 432 boxes maccaronics and vermicillis from ex Egitto
40 cases maccaronics and vermicillis
2 ditto hardwares
2 ditto electro-plated table and chamber candlesticks, wall and hanging kerosine lamps
200 cwt. iron hoops of different sizes
50 boxes sauterne wine
10 ditto noyeaux

On account of Borah Curimbhoy Ismalljee, by order of Purbhoodass Pranjeewandass—

10 rolls of iron net measurings 265 yards

BYRAMJEE, FRAMJEE & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.

Fort, Meadow Street, No. 25.

SALE BY AUCTION.

On Thursday, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. will hold their usual weekly sale at their auction rooms, No. 25, Meadow Street, when they will submit the following for public competition, the property of a gentleman, comprising carved blackwood furniture, such as round, pier, dressing dressing and washing tables, dressing glass, sideboard, dining and drawing-room chairs, ladies work tables, large blackwood camp cot, a grand square pianoforte by Schoder, towel horse, screen, clothes press, wardrobe, hanging argand lamp, panorama balls, pictures, table ornaments, flower vases, a mahogany photographic camera by Horne Thornewaite and Wood of London, a pistol in case by Wiggon and Elliott, bronze lamp balls with chains and pullies, porcelain door plates, Hobb's door locks, few packets of true golden leaves, spare glasses for gate lanterns, two cases of orange syrup, few carboys of salad oil, pictures, frames gilt sticks for picture frames, &c., &c., a few dozen of sherry wine.

Mahogany and rosewood square pianofortes, either for sale or hire.

At 2 p.m.

One new open-door shigram.
A second-hand English-built brougham.
1 shigram with horse and harness complete.
And any other carriages and horses offering.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

Bombay, 31st May 1870.

FOR SALE, an English - built light WAGONETTE, for a pair or single horse, removable canopy, with thick oil cloth cover for Monsoon use.

Apply to Messrs. BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Auctioneers, 31st May 1870.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.,

No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

This day Tuesday, the 31st inst., Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale of piece goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of grey shirtings, longcloths, &c. &c.

10 bales 7 lbs. T cloth.
2 ditto penknives.
1 ditto dressing combs.
1 ditto mirror.
2 ditto assorted toys
2 cases woollen shirts,
2 ditto linen dhotees.
2 bales union cloth.
2 ditto police ditto
2 ditto canvas.
10 ditto blankets

An invoice of superior electro-plated plain Queen's fancy and King's fancy pattern table, dessert and tea spoons and forks, salt, egg, mustard and sugar spoons, sauce and soup ladles, pickle forks, fish carver in cases, butter knives, knife rests and cases, juvenile dessert, tea pots and tea services, cruet stands with 4, 5, 6 and 7 bottles

Bombay, 31st May 1870. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF Timber in the workshop of Mr. Mahomed Ally at Byculla, (opposite the Jewish Synagogue.)

To close Partner's account.

On Saturday, the 4th June, at 3 p.m., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at the above-mentioned place, a large quantity of teak and junglewood scantlings, boards, planks, sleepers and other timber suited for building purposes in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A bay Arab horse sound and young.
A fine hansom cab.
A Crystal Palace garden engine, complete.
WANTED.—A second-hand light serviceable brougham for one horse.

Bombay, 31st May 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

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